

IDEAS.

Some of Longfellow's Thoughts.

Look not mournfully into the past, - it comes not back again; wisely improve the present; - it is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear and with a manly heart.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without a thought of fame.

Most men would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions.

O what a glory doth this world put on for him who with a fervent heart goes forth

Under the bright and glorious sky and looks

On duties well performed, and days well spent.

What seem to us but dim funeral tapers may be heaven's distant lamps.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The withdrawal of the Russian and Japanese troops from Manchuria and the restoration of Manchuria to China was completed April 15th, as provided by the treaty of Portsmouth.

Bonilla has surrendered the town Amapala, on the Pacific coast of Honduras, according to a message from the American Consul. The town's fall is said to mark the end of the Central American war.

Much damage and loss of life is thought to have resulted from an earthquake in Mexico. Two towns are known to be in ruins and the fate of two others is in doubt, with the probabilities that one at least has also been destroyed. It is feared the death rate will be large.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

President Roosevelt gave the principal speech at the unveiling in Arlington Cemetery of a monument to the memory of the dead of the Rough Rider regiment in the Spanish-American war. The widow of Captain Capron, who fell at Guasmas, designed the stone.

The jury in the Thaw case failed to agree, seven being for a verdict of murder in the first degree and five for an acquittal on the ground of insanity. Thaw now faces a long summer in prison, as he will not be tried again until the October term of court, and District Attorney Jerome has announced that he will oppose any application for bail.

In a speech at Canton, Ohio, Senator Foraker stated that it is without precedent, or at least without any save what he considers a bad one for the President of the United States to take a hand in a fight for the nomination of his successor. He explained his attitude toward the president, denying hostility, and threw down the gauntlet to any boss, big or little, in or outside the state of Ohio.

President Roosevelt has startled the country with an assertion that Harrison, Rockefeller and Hearst are plotting to control both national conventions in 1908. That a community of interests, political and financial, is leading on to the result that is indicated as the subject of a plot lies well within belief. The millionaire interests of the country are generally opposed to Roosevelt and will do all they can to nominate a Republican candidate of their own kind. They are also genuinely opposed to Hearst, but their opposition to Hearst would be quite consistent with their entering into plans to secure the Democratic nomination for him. They would regard his nomination as guaranteeing the election of their own candidate.

Representative Dawney, of Minnesota, thinks the difficulties of building the Panama Canal have been somewhat exaggerated and predicts that, at the present rate, the ditch will be completed in five years.

The total immigration to the United States from all countries for the six months ending with March last was 539,137 persons, which is an increase of 75,821 over a like period in 1906. The total number of immigrants from Russia was 103,364, being an increase of 21,631 over the corresponding period in 1906.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

The arrest of Clay Thomas in Owensboro on a charge of murder and his admission that he shot and killed Jesse Abner near Beattyville several days ago developed the fact that another death is to be charged to the Hargis-Clackbill feud. The man arrested claims he shot in self-defense.

Owensboro is in the middle of the hottest political fight it has ever had, the issue being the question of open saloons. Both sides have money and each is confident of winning. The election will be held next Saturday.

Plans are on foot in several of the mountain counties of Kentucky to improve the roads, and bonds will be issued to cover the cost.

Night riders, all masked, left warn-

READY FOR THE TIDE.

Things are happening every day that no one knew would happen just then. But some people looked ahead and said, "Some day a tide will come down our creek. I will have my logs and ties ready and when it comes it will carry them down to market for me." They had the ties on the bank, and the tide came and floated them down. Their neighbors said: "Well the tide might not come. If it does then we'll hurry up and get some lumber and ties ready, and float them down to market." But when the tide came they weren't ready and it was gone again before their logs were down at the creek.

Some farmers have been getting ready for their spring work all thru the winter. They said: "We will have the fences repaired, the wagon wheels greased, the ploughs sharp and bright and the seed all sorted and ready, and then when the first spell of good weather comes we can use every minute of it and get the crops started. The others left the tools out in the snow and rain, and when the good weather came, it took them a week longer to get ready to put in the crops, and then some bad weather came and they had to wait ten days more. Which kind of people makes a success in life?"

Are you looking ahead, getting ready for the tide and good weather? What kind of crops will you have this year? That depends half on how hard you work and half on how well you plan ahead and get ready for what's coming. What are your children going to be when they grow up, - poor, ignorant and shiftless or well to do, smart, educated leaders in your neighborhood? When your boy grows up will he be working somewhere for twenty dollars a month, or will he represent your district in Congress? That depends about half on what you do for him every day and half on what you plan for him ten or twenty years ahead.

What sort of a county do you want to live in after ten years, - one with the same bad roads, the same bad whisky, the same killings, the same poor schools that many a county has today? Or would it be better to have all these things changed? It's time now to plan for all these things. Get ready for the tide.

Need in China Grows Greater.

The Smallpox and the famine fever add to the horrors of the starvation in China. Dead bodies are being dug up and eaten. The following account is from a letter from Rev. T. F. McCrear.

"Dr. Bradley, while attending a meeting of our Committee here in Chinkiang, told us a sad story. He was visiting some villagers out in Suchien. They had passed the first stage of suffering, that of agonizing



Dispensing Rice at Souchon, as Seen from City Wall

gnawing of an empty stomach, and had passed into the state of stupor that just precedes death. He told them he had come to help them. The people said: 'Foreign teacher, if you can feed us until harvest, we will thankfully receive your aid; but if you can feed us for only a few days, and then after all must let us perish, let us alone. It is better that we and our children die now and have it over.'

ings pinned to rural mail boxes at the homes of several farmers in Christian county, directing them to join the Tobacco Growers' Association or suffer the consequences. Two of the planters who were visited complied with the order at once.

"The Old World and Its Ways."

Col. William Jennings Bryan announces a new book of travel entitled "The Old World and Its Ways," which recounts his recent tour around the world and his journeys thru Europe. It is profusely and elegantly illustrated with 240 artistic engravings representing men and things seen in the various countries of the earth during that noted journey. The engravings are made from photographs taken by him or his party specially for this publication. It is the monumental literary work of his life, and it is published under his special personal supervision. He has, by special contract with his publishers, made the retail price low down with the view to putting it within reach of every reader of books and every man or woman who thinks.

The book gives his experiences - what he saw and did - whom he met and his impressions and conclusions. He made a profound study of men and things as he saw them in this noted journey around the world. He gives governmental, educational, religious and other conditions, from the standpoint of a student and one profoundly interested in the people of the earth, wherever distributed.

While Col. Bryan traveled as a private citizen he went with the prestige of having made two memorable contests for the Presidency of the United States, and he was everywhere recognized and entertained as a great representative American, having a leading part in the direction of American affairs. He was given opportunity for observation and for ascertaining facts and conditions never before accorded to any one traveling in private capacity.

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Rev. Amory Dwight Mayo, A. M., LL. D.
Sketch of a Great Life, by Prof. Josephine A. Robinson.

Amory Dwight Mayo was born in Warwick, Mass., January 31, 1823. He was educated in the common schools and began to teach in them when he was only sixteen years of age. He was twenty years old when he entered



Rev. Amory D. Mayo.

Amherst College, and after two years there had to leave on account of failing health.

Then he studied theology under a teacher and at the age of twenty-three began the work of the Christian ministry. For thirty-three years he was the pastor of churches in various places, including Cincinnati during and just after the Civil War. He was always active in the cause of schools and served on the board of education in that city. While there he learned a great deal about the educational needs of the south, and in 1879 had a clear and definite call to what he always spoke of as his "ministry of education" in the south. He gave up his pastorate and went to Washington, where he secured the approval of the president and his cabinet. He got introductions to the senators and representatives of the southern states and secured from them written endorsements of his mission. Armed with such credentials and having the financial support of his friends and the friends of education in the north, for twenty years he went from town to town and from city to city of the south making public speeches and arousing the people to establish and to improve the public schools. He worked for both the colored and the white, and nowhere did he meet with social ostracism because he did so. In addition to these lecturing tours he edited a leading educational journal in Boston and lectured on theology in a school in Pennsylvania.

When President Frost assumed the presidency of Berea College he found in Dr. Mayo an invaluable adviser. This distinguished authority on education continued to make yearly visits to Berea to lecture to the Normal students and to the teachers until last year, when his health prevented his usual visit.

For some years he has been engaged on the history of the American common school for the National Bureau of Education. Each year he has said that he wanted to live until this was done, but he has left undone what in two years of his normal health he could have finished.

His home has been in Washington for some years. There, with his aged wife and his son and his daughter he spent the winter, while his summers were passed in Boston, for the better climate and the use of the historical libraries there.

Dr. Mayo had a most wonderful mind, and an unfailing command of language. He was very fond of music and of all good and beautiful things in life. He had a wide knowledge of educational affairs and the men who managed them. He was a keen observer and from facts seen formed comprehensive, just and practical policies for action.

ARE YOU PROTECTED?

As fully as you should be in the matter of insurance on your buildings and property.

The cost of fire insurance is low. The risk of fire is too serious a matter for any individual to take the chances of having the efforts of years wiped out in an hour.

Those whose property is well insured against fire can rebuild at once, and such loss as they may sustain is trifling, but the man who loses the accumulations of years in a fire, and has to practically start life all over again is indeed in a sorry plight.

Are you taking such unnecessary risks?

If so you ought to consult our insurance department at once.

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He was a man of large-hearted sympathies; he placed a high value on children and revered womanhood; he believed ardently in the American people and in the American common school as the training place for good citizenship.

His last great address in Berea was on the "Government of the South by the Plain People," and this as well as other utterances on other occasions placed him among those who believe in the future of the people of the southern mountains.

On Tuesday, April 9th, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, he passed into that greater and fuller life in which he most confidently believed. As he had spent his long life here diligently in God's service, so he expected to continue to do with constantly increasing mental powers and with expanding capacity to learn and to follow the precepts of the Great Teacher.

And so, those who loved him will think of him, not as dead, but as entering, with keen enjoyment, upon the true heritage of a child of God - eternal life.

The funeral services of Dr. Mayo, which were held in Washington, D. C., Thursday, April 11, were attended by Senator Blair, Ex-Commissioner Harris, and quite a distinguished company. The chief speakers were Dr. Edward Everett Hale and President Frost.

30000 Visitors Expected at Los Angeles N. E. A. Convention.

Los Angeles expects over 30,000 visitors to the National Educational Association Convention, which is to be held in that city July 8th to 13th of this year. Elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment of the excursionists, not only by Los Angeles, but by nearly every community in the state. The trains will be met at the state line by members of the Reception Committee, who will greet the visitors with California fruits and flowers. The railroads have made low rates. From Chicago and intermediate points the rate will be one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. In the state the rate for California side trips will be one and one-third fares for the round trip from Los Angeles and San Francisco to interior points of the state. Stop-overs will be granted at any point enroute. These tickets will be sold to excursionists and any friends accompanying them. At the Convention, the principal addresses will be made by some of the most distinguished scholars of Europe and America. The University of California at Berkeley will hold a Summer School, at which it is expected a large number of the visitors will be in attendance on account of the opportunity to combine the pleasure of a California outing, attendance at the National Educational Association Convention and Summer School work.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher, because of the manner in which they are written.

THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Author of "THE MAIN CHANCE," "ZELDA DAMEZON," etc.

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CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

One thing only I found—the slight scar of a hammer-head on the oak paneling that ran around the bedroom. The wood had been struck near the base and at the top of every panel, for though the mark was not perceptible on all, a test had evidently been made systematically. With this as a beginning, I found a moment later a spot of tallow under a heavy table in one corner. Evidently the furniture had been moved to permit of the closest scrutiny of the paneling. Glenarm House really promised to prove exciting. I took from a drawer a small revolver, filled its chambers with cartridges and thrust it into my hip pocket, whistling meanwhile Larry Donovan's favorite air, "The Marche Funebre de Marionnettes." My heart went out to Larry as I scented adventure, and I wished him with me; but speculations as to Larry's whereabouts were always profitless, and quite likely he was in jail somewhere. The ham of whose excellence Bates had hinted was no disappointment. There is, I have always held, nothing better in this world than a properly baked ham, and the specimen Bates placed before me was a delight to the eye,—so adorned was it with spices; so crisply brown its outer coat; and a taste,—that first tentative taste, before the sauce was added,—was like a dream of Lucullus come true. I felt that I could forgive a good deal in a cook with that touch,—anything short of arson and assassination!

"Bates," I said, as he stood forth where I could see him, "you cook amazingly well. Where did you learn the business?"

"I can hardly say I know it, sir. Your lamented grandfather grew very capricious, Mr. Glenarm. I had to learn to satisfy him, and I believe I did it, sir, if you'll pardon the conceit."

"He didn't die of gout, did he? I can readily imagine it."

"No, Mr. Glenarm. It was his heart. He had his warning of it."

"Ah, yes; to be sure. The heart or the stomach,—one may as well fall as the other. I believe I prefer to keep my digestion going as long as possible. Those grilled sweet potatoes again, if you please, Bates."

The game that he and I were playing appealed to me strongly. It was altogether worth while, and as I ate guava jelly with cheese and toasted crackers, and then lighted one of my own cigars over a cup of Bates's unfailing coffee, my spirit was livelier than at any time since a certain evening on which Larry and I had escaped from Tangier with our lives and the curses of the police.

The day had offered much material for fireside reflection, and I reviewed its history calmly. There was, however, one incident that I found unpleasant in the retrospect. I had been guilty of most unchivalrous conduct toward one of the girls of St. Agatha's. It had certainly been unbecoming in me to sit on the wall, however unwillingly, and listen to the words—few though they were—that passed between her and the chaplain. I forgot the shot through the window; I forgot Bates and the interest my room possessed for him and his unknown accomplice; but the sudden distrust and contempt I had awakened in the girl by my clownish behavior annoyed me increasingly.

I rose presently, found my cap and went out into the moon-flooded wood toward the lake. The tangle was not so great when you knew the way, and there was indeed, as I had found, the faint suggestion of a path. The moon glorified a broad highway across the water; the air was sharp and still. I followed the wall of St. Agatha's to the gate, climbed up and sat down in the shadow of the pillar farthest from the lake. I drew out a cigarette and was about to light it when I heard a sound as of a step on stone. There was, I knew, no stone pavement at hand, but peering toward the lake I saw a man walking boldly along the top of the wall toward me. The moonlight threw his figure into clear relief. Several times he paused, bent down and rapped upon the wall with an object he carried in his hand.

Tap, tap, tap! The man with the hammer was examining the farther side of the gate, and very likely he would carry his investigations beyond it. I drew up my legs and crouched in the shadow of the pillar, revolver in hand. I was not anxious to invite an encounter; I much preferred to wait for a disclosure of the purpose that lay behind this mysterious tapping upon walls.

But the matter was taken out of my own hands before I had a chance to debate it. The man dropped to the ground, sounded the stone base under the gate, likewise the pillars, evidently without results, struck a spiteful crack upon the iron bars, then stood up abruptly and looked me straight in the eyes. It was Morgan, the caretaker of the summer colony.

"Good evening, Mr. Morgan," I said, settling the revolver into my hand.

There was no doubt about his surprise; he fell back, staring at me hard, and instinctively drawing the hammer over his shoulder as though to fling it at me.

"Just stay where you are a moment, Morgan," I said pleasantly, and dropped to a sitting position on the wall for greater ease in talking to him.

He stood sullenly, the hammer dangling at arm's length, while my revolver covered his head.

"Now, if you please, I'd like to know what you mean by prowling about here and rummaging my house?"

"Oh, it's you, is it, Mr. Glenarm? Well, you certainly gave me a bad scare."

His air was one of relief and his teeth showed pleasantly through his beard.

"It certainly is I. But you haven't answered my question. What were you doing in my house to-day?"

He smiled again, shaking his head.

"You're really fooling, Mr. Glenarm. I wasn't in your house to-day; I never was in it in my life!"

His white teeth gleamed in his light beard; his hat was pushed back from his forehead so that I saw his eyes and he wore unmistakably the air of a man whose conscience is perfectly clear. I was confident that he lied, but without appealing to Bates I was not prepared to prove it.

"But you can't deny that you're on my grounds now, can you?" I had dropped the revolver to my knee, but I raised it again.

"Certainly not, Mr. Glenarm. If you'll allow me to explain—"

"That's precisely what I want you to do."

"Well, it may seem strange,"—he laughed, and I felt the least bit fool-

after the flying figure of the caretaker. He clearly had the advantage of familiarity with the wood, striking off boldly into the heart of it, and quickly widening the distance between us; but I kept on, even after I ceased to hear him thrashing through the undergrowth, and came out presently at the margin of the lake about 50 feet from the boat-house. I waited in its shadow for some time, expecting to see the fellow again, but he did not appear.

I found the wall with difficulty and followed it back to the gate. It would be just as well, I thought, to possess myself of the hammer; and I dropped down on the St. Agatha side of the wall and groped about among the leaves until I found it.

Then I walked home, went into the library, alight with its many candles just as I had left it, and sat down before the fire to meditate. I had been absent from the house only forty-five minutes.

CHAPTER VIII.

A String of Gold Beads.

A moment after I had flung myself down before the fire, Bates entered with a fresh supply of wood. I watched him narrowly for some sign of perturbation, but he was not to be caught off guard. Possibly he had not heard the shots in the wood; at any rate, he tended the fire with his usual gravity, and after brushing the hearth paused respectfully.

"Is there anything further, sir?"

"I believe not, Bates. Oh! here's a hammer I picked up out in the grounds a bit ago. I wish you'd see if it belongs to the house."

"It doesn't belong here, I think, sir. But we sometimes find tools left by



Like a Flash He Flung the Hammer Over His Head and Drove It at Me.

ish to be pointing a pistol at the head of a fellow of so amiable a spirit.

"Hurry," I commanded.

"Well, as I was saying, it may seem strange; but I was just examining the wall to determine the character of the work. One of the cottagers on the lake left me with the job of building a fence on his place, and I've been expecting to come over to look at this all fall. You see, Mr. Glenarm, your honored grandfather, was a master in such matters, and I didn't see any harm in getting the benefit—to put it so—of his experience."

I laughed. He had denied having entered the house with so much assurance that I had been prepared for some really plausible explanation of his interest in the wall.

"Morgan—you said it was Morgan, didn't you?—you are undoubtedly a scoundrel of the first water."

"Men have been killed for saying less," he said.

"And for doing less than fire through windows at a man's head. It wasn't friendly of you."

"I don't see why you center all your suspicions on me. You exaggerate my importance, Mr. Glenarm. I'm only the man-of-all-work at a summer resort."

"I wouldn't believe you, Morgan, if you swore on a stack of Bibles as high as this wall."

"Thanks!" he ejaculated mockingly.

Like a flash he swung the hammer over his head and drove it at me, and at the same moment I fired. The hammer-head struck the pillar near the outer edge and in such a manner that the handle flew around and smote me smartly in the face. By the time I reached the ground the man was already running rapidly through the park, darting in and out among the trees, and I made after him at hot speed.

The hammer-handle had struck my mouth, and the whole lower half of my face stung from the blow. I abused myself roundly for managing the encounter so stupidly, and in my rage fired twice with no aim whatever

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SCISSORS AND SIX CANVAS BAGS

THAT BELONGED TO THE CHICAGO SUBTREASURY

Found in Room of Negro Scrubwoman Who Cleaned the Cage That Was Robbed.

Chicago, Ill., April 10.—That a negro scrub-woman, employed in the United States subtreasury in Chicago, holds the key to the mystery of the disappearance of \$173,000 from the subtreasury over six weeks ago, is the belief of government officials and secret service men.

Mrs. Wilhelmina J. Hudson, the woman in question, probably will be arrested on the charge of larceny. This proceeding was under consideration Tuesday night by the authorities. She has been suspended from government employment and is under constant surveillance.

Stolen property was found in her room when it was searched, property belonging to the United States government.

To be sure, this was of no great value. It consisted merely of a pair of scissors and six canvas bags, such as are used for holding coin. The scissors were stamped "U. S. A." and also written upon one of the steel blades is the name of James Burrell, one of the subtreasury employees.

It is thought possible that Mrs. Hudson or some other employee in a similar capacity may have picked up the \$173,000 from the floor of Fitzgerald's cage on the night of February 19. The money was missed on the following day. This theory has been canvassed by Capt. Porter and Subtreasurer Bolden, and has been found to be a possibility.

The scrubwoman's premises were searched thoroughly by the secret service operatives and no money was found, but the suspicions of the federal authorities remained strong enough for them to place her under a careful watch. A secret service man was with her constantly Tuesday in her boarding place at 254 Ogden avenue.

CUBA TO BE FREED.

July 4, 1908 Will Be the Day Agreed Upon.

Havana, April 10.—It appears that July 4, 1908, will be the day when the control of Cuban affairs is given back to the Cuban people.

The liberals are anxious that the final elections be held in December, 1907, and the government turned over May 29, 1908, the anniversary of the inauguration of the first Cuban republic. They also want the municipal and provincial elections held simultaneously.

The conservatives, on the other hand, desire that the final elections be held later than next December and that the municipal and provincial elections be held six months apart.

In view of this division of desire a compromise which will result in the turning over of the control of Cuban affairs on the American holiday is probable.

LIQUOR OFFERED BY STRANGER

Drunk By Farmers, Who Soon Afterward Fell Dying in the Street.

St. Scott, Kan., April 10.—Joseph McKulecky, aged 65, and Josef Salva, aged 35, both of whom lived near Burlington, Kan., where they owned farms were poisoned by a stranger, evidently for the purpose of robbery. Both men died a few minutes after they had been found in a dark side street. They had recently sold their farms and were on the way to Springfield, Mo., to look for a new location. They were met here by a stranger who offered them whisky, which they drank. They were taken violently ill and fell in the street. The stranger fled. Strychnine was found in the stomachs of the men.

Oyster Boats Wrecked.

Newport News, April 10.—In a heavy gale the ocean steamship George Pyman was blown against the schooner George Hudson, badly damaging the Hudson. The Pyman, dragged an anchor and is now ashore off Point Breeze. The schooner Van Schuyler is reported ashore off Pine Beach. About 200 small boats on the oyster grounds are reported sunk or blown ashore. All small craft in the harbor are in danger of sinking unless the storm abates. No lives have as yet been reported as lost.

Slayers of Actress Declared Guilty.

Chicago, April 10.—Howard Nicholas and Leonard Leopold were convicted of the murder of Mrs. Margaret Leslie, the actress. Nicholas was sentenced to life imprisonment, while Leonard was given a 14-year term in prison. Robbery is said to have been the motive for the crime.

Church Steeple Ablaze.

Cincinnati, April 10.—Fire which has probably been smoldering in steeple of Trinity Catholic church here since Sunday, when it was struck by a lightning bolt, burst out early Wednesday morning. The steeple is doomed.

Prison For Life.

Rochester, N. Y., April 10.—Fred Shultz, the supposed leader of the famous Lake Shore gang, was convicted here of murder in the second degree and sentenced to prison for life. The trial of Kelly and McCormick will come off shortly.

One Dead; Two Will Die.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 10.—Chas. E. Newberry, a contractor, was killed, and D. M. Curry and William McKinnley, employees of the Clifton furriers, were fatally shot as the result of a quarrel at Clifton.

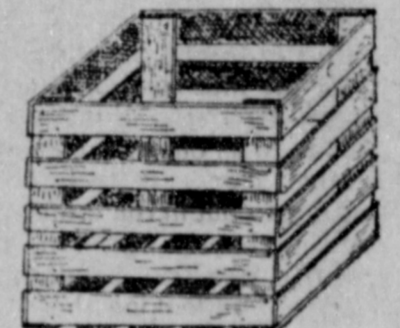
HORTICULTURE



A GOOD BUSHEL CRATE.

F. H. Ballou of Ohio Experiment Station Tells Their Good Points.

The desirable features of a crate for holding or storing potatoes, apples or other produce are lightness, strength, compactness and convenience in handling. If these points be combined in a style or form of package that will enable us to store them away economically when empty—in the least possible space—we have pretty nearly the ideal crate. Personally I do not



The Bushel Crate.

care for a "folding" crate. The number of parts and the cost of manufacturing are increased, and one is likely to find himself unwittingly infringing on some one's "patent." Besides, the folding feature is of no great advantage to the busy man, who has use for the crates nearly the whole year round. A style of crates that anyone can build, and which may be stored away, three crates in the space of two, ought to be good enough for the most exacting. We are using such crates at the experiment station, and they give excellent service and satisfaction. They hold a full, rounded bushel, level full, and permit of a cover being nailed on, or of being racked up, one upon another, without crushing or bruising the contents.

The cubic contents of such crates, dimensions for making which are given below, are about 2,700 cubic inches, while 2,658 cubic inches constitute a legal or U. S. rounded bushel.

The crates are made entirely of light strips of wood—no solid ends, sides or bottoms being used. Material, exact measure: Uprights or corner posts—length, 12 1/2 inches; width 2 inches; thickness, 1/2 inch. Ends, 13 1/2 inches by 2 by 3/4 inch. Sides and bottom, 16 1/2 inches by 2 by 3/4 inch.

This makes a crate 16 1/2 inches long, 13 1/2 inches wide and 12 1/2 inches high, outside measure, and the pieces are assembled as I have shown in a diagram presented herewith. These crates can be "nested"—three in the space of two.

GOOD GARDEN TOOLS.

Skill Rather Than Strength Needed in Their Handling.

The gardener's work depends more upon skill than upon strength. The grub hoe, the pick and the breaking up plow for new land need to be strong, but in the garden a light tool in good condition will make the work easier and accomplish more than the heavy tool. Keep the hoes sharp and the teeth of the cultivator and horse hoe down to a cutting edge, and good points on the plows, and keep everything clean and bright, so that dirt will not adhere to them to double their weight and lessen their efficiency. The light tool may not last as long as the heavy one, and if it seems to be using up the hoe very fast to grind it every day, at least it is better to wear out several hoes than one man or boy. Many a boy has become disgusted with farm work and with the farm itself, simply because he was given worn-out tools to work with, which had been condemned as unfit for a good workman to use. Put such tools, says the Northwestern Agriculturist, into the junk heap, or lay them away to be used only in cases of extreme emergency, and give the boys good tools and teach them how to use them and take care of them, and even if they do spoil them by not knowing how to use them, it will be better than spoiling the boys. We remember when our father bought us a new hoe, small and slight, suitable for a boy, and in showing us how to use it he found it worked so well and easily that it was not long before he had a new one himself.

In Growing Lettuce.

In growing lettuce it has usually been held that for forcing the crop sandy soils were the only suitable medium, says Homestead, but in a series of tests, covering four crops, in growing head lettuce, at the New York experiment station, it was found that the best results were secured upon a soil of rather compact texture, having a clay loam as its basis, which, however, contained a good portion of fine clay, sand and silt and was moderately lightened with well rotted horse manure. Fertilizer tests were carried on at the same time on a large variety of soils, and it was found that the texture of the soil exerted more influence than did the source of the plant food; that is, on sandy loams commercial fertilizers produced better results than did stable manure, but on clay loams the stable manure did best.

POOR PRUNING.

Many an Orchard Is Ruined by the Way Work Is Done.

A few summers ago I saw an orchard that had been pruned with an ax the previous year. If anyone had done as poor a job trimming out my grove of displaced second-growth post oaks, he would have had to quit as soon as I found it out, says a writer in The Homestead.

An ax is a poor tool with which to prune an orchard. I know of no better tools than a sharp saw and a knife with a keen edge, the one for the large limbs, the other for small limbs and water sprouts.

Besides the usual removal of cross branches, those that are too low and water sprouts, there is this spring in many orchards the added work of taking off branches that were broken by the heavy crop of last year. Much care should be used in taking these off so as to leave a smooth surface close to the trunk or large branch where they are removed. A stub six inches or a foot long will never amount to much, if anything, as a bearer of fruit. It only disfigures the tree and induces disease and decay. Take off the broken limbs as you would any other that you want out of the way.

A good way to have a smooth cut, where a large branch has to be removed, is to cut it off a foot or more from where you wish, then cut off the stub that is left. In this way you run no risk of having the branch tear the bark down as it falls. It also enables you to go closer to the tree or large limb with your saw than you could any other way.

The wounds made in removing branches an inch or more in diameter should be painted the day they are made.

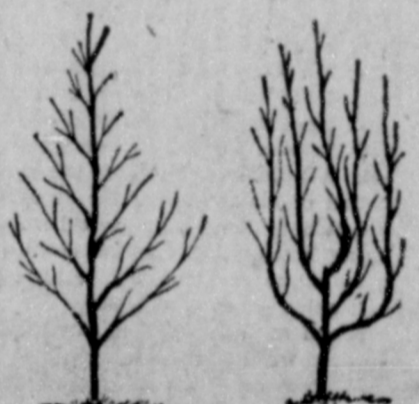
We paint smaller wounds as the spring winds check the wound so soon, and you never know the coming day's weather, therefore, it is best not to "wait till to-morrow" before covering the wounds. White lead and oil make the ideal paint for this purpose. As we have but a few hundred trees we buy the mixed paints that come in half gallon cans. They are ready to use as soon as stirred thoroughly.

When burning the brush it must be far enough from the trees to prevent the heat from injuring them.

PEAR BLIGHT.

The Orchard Treatment for Controlling and Eradicating Disease.

Pear blight is not confined to any one section, but is common to practically all parts of the country. It is especially serious in the south. It has been claimed that the Leonora pear was exempt from this disease, but this statement has been proven false. There are no less than five kinds of



Two Methods of Training.

blight, two of them due to insects, one to a fungus and the fire blight to bacteria.

As a preventive treatment avoid strong manure, using commercial fertilizers only, and those that are weak in nitrogen. Cultivate very little and none during the blooming season. After the orchard begins to bear, seed grass best adapted to the locality. As the blight affects the young shoots they should be trimmed back at some distance below the point affected.

Pruning system has much to do in controlling the blight. If the tree is pruned in the common pyramid system as shown at left of cut, and blight attacks the top, the main stem has to be cut back seriously and the shape of the tree is spoiled. If, on the other hand, the tree is pruned by the Waite method, as shown at right of cut, there are several leaders and one or more may be cut away without serious injury to the top of the tree. Dr. Waite of Maryland has practiced this method for several years, says Farm and Home, and it is very important.

All trimmings, etc., must be burned quickly, as the germs may spread from these. The tools used in pruning should be dipped in a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid frequently while being used. Spraying the trees with paris green to kill insects will help prevent the spread of the germs.

The Best Time

To get rid of objectionable trees or shrubs that persistently come up in the fence corners and out-of-the-way places, says N. A. Horticulturist, cut them off close to the ground just after the leaves have expanded in the spring. This is the best time of the year to do it. The stock of sap which has been stored up in the roots during the winter has been nearly exhausted, and the new leaves have not begun to make more. Hence, cutting off at that time is practically a death blow. If a few shoots should appear they will only be weak, and if cut off when small the work is done. Try this for the poison ivy and other nuisances.

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Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

TAKE NOTICE.

Mr. R. E. Hoffman will speak at the Congregational Church next Sunday morning.

Misses Pattie Moores and Fannie Hatfield spent Saturday night with Mrs. Hoskins out on Safford Lane Pike.

Mrs. S. R. Baker was in Cincinnati the first of the week, buying a new stock for the new store, into which she will move in about two weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomson returned last week from a ten days' stay in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where Dr. Thomson taught in a Bible school and conducted revival services. His mother has come home with him to Berea.

Mr. Abe Chastain, who has been living on Prof. Dinsmore's place, south of town, is moving to Rockcastle county. Mr. Tardion Combs has purchased the property from Dinsmore and Herndon and will move from Mt. Vernon street to it in a short time.

The interior of the Baptist Church is being repaired this week. The room is being newly papered and the seats varnished.

The Flincy Work Club met at the home of Miss Grace Lester last week.

Miss Currie Allen returned last week from an extended visit with her brother, B. P. Allen, in Bluff City, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Buritt VanWinkle and two small children spent Saturday night with Mrs. VanWinkle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bales.

Miss Mary Parsons of Niles, Michigan, who was called here a few weeks ago by the death of her sister, Lucy, returned home Friday night.

Mrs. Mary Hudson, who has been visiting relatives at Red Lick returned the last of last week.

Work is progressing nicely on Mrs. Cook's house on Center street.

For the Children

To succeed these days you must have plenty of grit, courage, strength. How is it with the children? Are they thin, pale, delicate? Do not forget Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You know it makes the blood pure and rich, and builds up the general health in every way.

The children cannot possibly have good health unless the bowels are in proper condition. A sluggish liver gives a coated tongue, bad breath, constipated bowels. Correct all these by giving small laxative doses of Ayer's Pills. All vegetable, sugar-coated.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
HAIR VIGOR,
ACHE CURE,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Prof. Dodge left Monday to be gone about a week on G. A. R. business.

Dean Marsh gave the Monday lecture to Upper Chapel on "The First American Aristocracy." Miss Robinson gave the Monday lecture to Middle Chapel on her travels in Europe.

Miss Robinson led the Y. W. C. A. Sunday night, giving a report of the World's Christian Endeavor Convention which she attended last summer at Geneva, Switzerland.

Misses Speer, Campbell and Phillip went to Richmond Saturday.

The members of the Ariel Quartet, except Mr. Gamble returned Monday night from Madisonville, Ky., where they had charge of the music of the Y. M. C. A. Convention. Mr. Gamble stopped at Louisville to make further arrangements for the Student Excursion, which takes place the 26th of this month.

A supply of garden tools and seeds arrived this week and the Horticultural Class and the Model Schools will begin the work of school gardening as soon as the weather becomes warmer. The north side of the lot in front of the Industrial Building will be used for the garden.

Mrs. Dinsmore went to Harrodsburg Thursday noon to attend the annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Transylvania Presbytery, returning Saturday night.

The Model Schools are busy getting ready for their spring term school entertainment which will be given May 20th.

Mr. John Cook, student of the Model Schools spent Sunday at his home near Richmond.

The cooking class of the Sr. Eighth Grade gave a luncheon Friday noon to a few invited guests. Those who were present to enjoy the meal report it well prepared and nicely served.

Walter Gibson of Lerose, Ky., a former Berea student, spent two or three days visiting friends in Berea.

Mr. Rapard of Richmond moved into Mrs. Whyland's house and put his daughter in school.

Miss Cameron and Miss Shoemaker returned Tuesday from attending the Educational Conference in Pinehurst, North Carolina.

The College Musical Department gives a public recital in the College Chapel next Monday night.

Strenuous Flag Rush.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 12.—In a flag rush here this afternoon at Kentucky University several students were hurt and many windows were broken in the gymnasium. The seniors were trying to prevent the juniors from planting their flag on the building. The railing about the verandas was torn away. The college authorities present were powerless to stop the trouble.—Louisville Evening Post.

FOR AGENTS—AN OPPORTUNITY: "The Old World And Its Ways"

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BE NOW READY FOR SOLICITORS. "The Old World And Its Ways" is a new and complete book of 320 Imperial Ocean Pages. Over 300 Superb Engravings from photographs taken by Mr. Bryan. Recounts his trip around the world and his visits to all nations. The greatest book of travel ever written. The people are waiting for it. The agent's harvest. OUTFIT FREE—Send fifty cents to cover mailing and handling.

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BEE KEEPERS.



Before you buy your Spring supply, see the Pullins Beehive manufactured and sold by Wood Work Department, Berea College, Berea, Ky. It is one of the latest improved. Has all conveniences and is an ornament to place in any one's yard. Call and investigate.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar.....\$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth......55
White Rose Flour, per Sack......50
12 Pint Cups......15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon
All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

TO THE CHILDREN

President Roosevelt Addresses the
Youngsters on the Significance
of Arbor Day.

ONE OF THE NATION'S NEEDS

In Easy Terms He Sets Forth the Necessity for Tree Culture and the Preservation of Forests—Thoughtful Observance of Arbor Day Is Urged.

Washington, April 15.—President Roosevelt has addressed "To the School Children of the United States," a message on the significance of Arbor day, which during the month of April is celebrated in many of the states. The message is as follows:

"To the School Children of the United States:—Arbor day (which means simply "tree day") is now observed in every state in our Union—and mainly in the schools. At various times from January to December, but chiefly in this month of April, you give a day or part of a day to special exercises and perhaps to actual tree planting, in recognition of the importance of trees to us as a nation, and of what they yield in adornment, comfort and useful products to the communities in which you live.

"It is well that you should celebrate your arbor day thoughtfully, for within your lifetime the nation's need of trees will become serious. We of an older generation can get along with what we have, though with growing hardship; but in your full manhood and womanhood you will want what nature once so bountifully supplied and man so thoughtlessly destroyed; and because of that want you will reproach us, not for what we have used, but for what we have wasted. For the nation, as for the man or woman and the boy or girl, the road to success is the right use of what we have and the improvement of present opportunity. If you neglect to prepare yourselves now for the duties and responsibilities which will fall upon you later, if you do not learn the things which you will need to know when your school days are over, you will suffer the consequences. So any nation which in its youth lives only for the day, reaps without sowing, and consumes without husbanding, must expect the penalty of the prodigal, whose labor could with difficulty find him the bare means of life.

"A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as hopeless; forests which are so used that they cannot renew themselves will soon vanish, and with them all their benefits. A true forest is not merely a storehouse full of wood, but, as it were, a factory of food; and at the same time a reservoir of water. When you help to preserve our forests or to plant new ones you are acting the part of good citizens. The value of forestry deserves, therefore, to be taught in the schools, which aim to make good citizens of you. If your Arbor day exercises help you to realize what benefits each one of you receives from the forests, and how by your assistance these benefits may continue, they will serve a good end.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

A singular custom prevails in Yorkshire, England. In parts of the West Riding it is quite common for visitors to a house in which a new baby has appeared to carry with them as an offering to the infant a new laid egg, some salt, a piece of bread and in some cases a penny.

A choice line of dress goods, notions, embroidery, laces, muslin underwear, ready-made waists, American Beauty Corsets, newest styles in spring hats and everything in ladies' wearing apparel at

MRS. S. R. BAKER'S.

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Golden Grain Patent Flour per sack, 55c
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NAVEN LAUNDRY

J. B. Richardson

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Pockets braced inside, collars made right, shoulders built up properly and cloth shrunk before cutting

The makers stand behind every garment branded "KANTBEBEAT."

We claim this clothing is "superior to so-called tailor made."

WE are receiving a full line of SKREEMER SHOES for men at \$4.00; AMERICAN LADY SHOES for ladies at \$3.00 and \$3.50; SECURITY SHOES for boys and girls at prices to please. We invite you to visit us when thinking of that new pair of Oxfords and see our line. Yours respectfully,

HARRIS, RHODUS & CO.

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BEREA, KY.

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This coy coquette, she does not fret; She gets her message there, you bet! So you may do, if you would woo The public patronage to you. Instead of wireless use the phone, Send in a WANT AD. all your own— Thus men who reap have often sown.

R. E. MOYE.

I am now ready for business with a new and complete line of

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tin and Enamelware.

Country Produce Wanted.

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A fatal duel has been fought in Berlin. But then, with the greatest care, accidents will happen in anything.

Toronto minister wants to know why men do not go to church. For one thing, they have no beautiful Easter hats to show off.

If the dentist who was arrested for abandonment had no money, why didn't he stay at home anyway and pull his wife's teeth free of charge?

The Pennsylvanian who had a penchant for hugging was cured by a dose of his own medicine. He was arrested and held tight in the clutches of the law.

A New York man says John D.'s \$32,000,000 gift was due to the singing of a bird. Probably the same little bird we used to hear so much about when we were children.

Ostriches in the United States number 2,200. Of these, 1,500 are in the Salt River valley of Arizona, where the income from this source is fairly satisfactory, and the remainder in Pasadena and San Jose, California, where the birds do well.

Raisuli of Morocco, it is announced, is a well educated gentleman. But he is unfortunately situated. He should come to this country and observe the fine work of certain coteries of well educated American gentlemen who have lately been much in the public eye.

William Dean Howells, next to Mark Twain, is the oldest living American writer, and is still working. He has just passed his seventieth birthday. He said to an interviewer that he does not like to be idle and expects to do better things than he has yet done.

A long time before America was discovered Japan had its banks, clearing house, and Europe's supposedly modern system of checks, drafts, letters of credit and notes. The country also had a thorough rural delivery postal system before Columbus crossed the Atlantic.

Queen Margherita of Italy has purchased the house and library of the late Giosue Carducci, the Italian poet, who died at Bologna on February 15, and has presented them to the city of Bologna on condition that the rooms inhabited for 20 years by the poet remain unchanged and that posterity be permitted to visit them.

Congressman Champ Clark created indignation in the New England House delegation in general, and that of Massachusetts in particular, the other day by solemnly asservating thus: "Enough mud is carried from their banks annually by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers to make a state of the union bigger than Massachusetts—and maybe a better one too."

A visit to London by Gen. Botha as premier of the Transvaal colony is not unlikely when the next colonial conference takes place at the capital of the empire. The liberal government is urging him to attend as a delegate, says the Springfield Daily Republican, for the opportunity would be an excellent one to educate the Boer general in his imperial responsibilities.

All the justices of the United States supreme court except William H. Moody, the youngest member, are gray-haired. Mr. Moody is a blonde and his hair is of that pale straw color which turns gray very late in life. His ruddy complexion gives an additional touch of youthfulness, so that the contrast between Justice Moody and other members of the court is striking.

The "golah," at Bankipur, India, was built for a granary in 1873, but has never been used for that purpose. It is 426 feet round at the base, with walls 12 feet 2 inches in thickness, the interior diameter being 109 feet. It is about 90 feet high and might contain 137,000 tons. Inside is a most wonderful echo, best heard from the center of the building. As a whispering gallery there is, perhaps, no such building in the world, not even the famous Mormon temple.

Influence of the Outdoor Life Upon Character

By HON. GROVER CLEVELAND.



The wholesome sentiments which spring from country life are being overwhelmed by the ambitions and tendencies that flow out from our great cities. Few have the hardihood to withstand the swirl and rush of city life, or to remain indifferent to the promises of sudden wealth and the excitement of speculation in a metropolis, where immense fortunes are made and lost in a single day.

I believe that we must set ourselves against the fallacy that a city life is the easier and the most productive of happiness.

The strong love of outdoor recreation, unfortunately, is not possessed by every one; yet nature has made it a law that every one is in need, mentally and physically, of relaxation in the open air. And in these times of dollar-chasing, many of the most vital necessities of a normal human life are being neglected.

Is it not true that the higher agencies which have been especially effective in the refinement of human nature have their life and influence from rural surroundings? In my experience I have found that impressions which a man receives who walks by the brookside or in the forest or by the seashore make him a better man and a better citizen. They lift him above the worries of business and teach him of a power greater than human power.

It is unquestionably true that nearness to nature has an elevating influence upon heart and character. Nature is a school of all the harder virtues. What, for instance, can impart a more effective lesson in patience than a day's fishing for the whimsical black bass?

As I have said on a previous occasion, the real worth and genuineness of the human heart are measured best by its readiness to submit to the influences of nature, and to appreciate the goodness of the Supreme Power who is its Creator. THIS IS THE CENTRAL POINT OF MY PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

We need more of those old-fashioned conscientious folk who adhere to the simple way of living and who believe that every fortune should be earned honestly and fairly by the man who gets it.

Happiness a Product of Soul Thoughts

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

velous is the influence of thought upon man's character and career that many other images must be invoked for setting forth the scope of the intellect. The reason is a loom that weaves all these rich silken textures named epics, poems and arguments. The reason is a husbandman that sows all the years with the shocks and sheaves of ambition and achievement. The reason is a river that digs its own channel and floats all the argosies of hope. The intellect is a sculptor that carves the character into beauty and symmetry; reason is an architect that builds the temple where love and faith and hope have their home and abiding place. From time to time the ideals are held out by God to allure man upward their own glorious heights, but in that vision hour it is Reason that takes her staff in hand and goes toiling up the hills of difficulty to the sunlit heights and the temple where perfect beauty and perfect faith have their haunts and their home. Wonderful the achievements of the intellect! There is nothing that reason has not done; there is little that reason cannot do.

In hours of storm blessed is the man who knows the way to a door opening upon a winter's fire and a warm, lovely room. But there is no castle that shelters fleeing soldiers, no city of refuge for fugitives, no mansion whose doors of friendship stand open by day and night that can do for the body what the intellect can do for the soul. When John Ruskin was old and broken in health and criticised by a multitude who misunderstood him he took refuge in his thoughts. He tells us that his chief hours of happiness were in the night. When all others slept he recalled the 40 chapters of the Bible that his mother taught him before he was seven years of age. Brooding on these great truths of God's love and law, happiness stole into his heart; then those demons named Fear and Worry fled away, just as bats and things of the night flee into the caves and holes of the ground when the sun stands upon the horizon. Gentle thoughts healed his heart wounds; the memory of past goodness and former blessings shed a gentle radiance upon his dark spirit. The child has a very slender past, so God gives the boy the future in which he can enterprise and range over all the continent of to-morrow. The old man also has a narrow future, and through thought God gives him to enterprise over the wide continent of the past while he lives in his golden yesterday. O wonderful treasure vouchsafed to troubled men!

The Military Idea and Woman

By DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH.

last analysis the reason why man has not granted, and still refuses to grant, to woman the right to vote on matters of public policy.

But is the military state the ideal state or government? Most certainly it is not. Ask women—thinking and sympathetic and noble-minded women—what they think of war's horrors. They shrink instinctively. No congress or parliament of modern enlightened women ever would vote to engage in wars of conquest, though they would ever be willing to lay down their lives in defense of their homes and loved ones.

Only by giving the ballot to woman can the voice of the people ever be made the voice of God. Woman stands for purity. Man stands for just so much purity as woman has been able to make him stand for.

Woman certainly is entitled to a share in the uplifting and purifying processes that are now attracting the attention of the best and noblest of the human race, and which will be the special problems that this generation will have to solve.

LOOKS LIKE SCARE

TALK OF DIVERTING FOREIGN BLOWS AT OUR TRADE.

If Blows in the Shape of Hostile Tariff Discrimination Shall Be in Fact Struck, Then the United States Should Be Prepared to Return Blow for Blow.

Of direct significance to American producers is the official outgiving as to the threatened tariff imbroglio with France. The fact that the announcement was made through the Associated Press sufficiently indicates its authority and origin. There is no mistaking the purport and the intent of the opening paragraph of the statement:

"Washington, March 6.—The executive branch of the government has abandoned all hope of finding any concessions which it can offer the French government to prevent the application of the maximum tariff rates on American products not specifically exempted therefrom by existing arrangements. The situation as to France is therefore similar to that as to Germany; in neither case can this government at present meet the demand for a reciprocity treaty as the price of minimum tariff rates for American goods and products. Through their embassies at Washington the two countries named have been made aware of this fact, and also that it remains for congress to decide whether it cares to divert these blows at the American export trade by approving reciprocity treaties with France and Germany."

If it had been framed by the American Reciprocal Tariff league, this presentment could hardly be more suggestive of an intention to tamper with our protective tariff system under the alleged stress of a necessity "to divert these blows at the American export trade."

How are these blows to be averted? Not by the executive branch of the government, for it "has abandoned all hope," we are told.

By the action of congress, then. But congress has adjourned and will not meet again in regular session until next December.

So congress cannot "divert these blows" inside of ten months. That is, unless the country can be sufficiently frightened to demand that congress be called together in extraordinary session to meet and avert this fearful danger. Was the official promulgation through the Associated Press prepared with this end in view? Possibly so.

If the scare produces the desired effect, if the American people can be thrown into a panic merely because Germany and France have threatened to at some time or other do something awful to our export trade, unless they are permitted to force a downward revision of the American tariff, then, of course, there will be a general demonstration in behalf of prompt action through an extra session of congress.

Is this the object of the scare proclamation of March 6? Is there nothing to be done that will save the situation except the hasty summoning of congress into extra session and the hurried passage of a law authorizing the executive branch of the government to allow foreign nations to dictate what the American tariff shall be?

Yes; there is something else that can be done to "divert these blows." The executive branch can assert its dignity and its courage by calmly awaiting the progress of events; by not dodging before a blow is struck; by not squealing until it is hurt; and then, when the threatened blows shall have been dealt, by taking prompt measures of defense and retaliation.

If the emergency of actual tariff discrimination shall present itself next June or July, or at any other time between now and the first Monday in December—and we have not the slightest idea that either the German or the French bluffs will be carried into effect before next December, if at all—then congress can be called into extra session.

To do what? Certainly not to "lay down" to Germany and France. To strike back and hit hard by the adoption of a high maximum tariff that will make the exporters of \$300,000,000 worth of German and French goods shiver in their boots.

If there is to be an extra session of congress to deal with threatened blows at the American export trade, that is what it should be called for, and not to surrender the American tariff system at the dictation of any one or more foreign nations.

But meanwhile, as we have said, there is an apparent significance in the Associated Press official pronouncement that the industrial producers will do well to take note of. Direct tariff revision has been postponed until 1909. It is said; but has indirect revision also been postponed?

Revision through reciprocity concessions to Germany and France would be an easy form of revision. It would also prove to be the very worst form that tariff revision could possibly take. We do not assert that such is the true inwardness of the announcement of March 6, but we think it would be wise for those concerned to be on the lookout for developments.

The Probable Reason.

The Washington Star professes great mystification as to the influences that have prevailed with President Roosevelt in keeping tariff revision in abeyance for something over two years past. We have an explanation to offer which may help the Star out of its quandary: Ordinary, everyday, all-round, common sense. Those in search of a reason may go further and fare worse.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Arrangement May Involve Destruction of Protective System.

As the provisional arrangement with Germany made about a year ago, whereby importations into Germany from the United States received the benefit of the minimum tariff, would have expired next June, with the result of exposing American merchandise to the imposition of a sur-tax and possibly of precipitating a tariff war, it is gratifying to learn that Ambassador von Sternburg has been authorized by his government to renew the existing understanding for a period sufficiently extended to allow of the negotiation of some permanent agreement. The basis of the negotiation is to be furnished by the North commission, which went to Berlin several months ago to confer with the German tariff authorities and which lately returned bringing with it a report whose contents have not yet been publicly disclosed. It is this report which is embodied in the treaty which the senate will be incited to ratify when congress reassembles.

It must be said that the problem presented is one of extreme difficulty. Germany has adopted a tariff with maximum and minimum schedules. Countries which make concessions to Germany in their customs duties get the benefit of the latter, while to all others the former are applied. The difference between the two is in many respects very considerable. In some things it is so great as to exclude the products of the non-favored country from the German market, and had the discrimination been enforced against the United States trade would have been injuriously affected. Most European countries have qualified for participation in the minimum rates by a reciprocal reduction of duty, but the United States has thus far declined to enter into any such arrangement and the chances that it will agree to do so in the near future are not worth considering.

Reciprocity seems fair and looks easy, but as soon as the attempt is made to apply the principle of it to practice insurmountable difficulties are encountered. We are asked to reduce the tariff rates on certain lines of German production. Why? Obviously, in order that the German producer may be enabled to sell his product more largely in the American market. But if he does that it must be at the expense of his American competitor, because such articles as this country does not produce are nearly all on the free list. Thus the proposition is that certain American manufacturers shall be excluded from the benefits of the protective system. But that system must be for all or none, so that the idea of reciprocity logically involves its destruction. The people who were sacrificed would naturally go over to the other side.

Another thing: Concessions made to Germany in return for an abatement in the tariff could hardly be refused to Great Britain, which is our best customer and which on most of our merchandise charges no duty whatever. It will be seen that the subject bristles with thorny points.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ANOTHER SALTON SEA CALAMITY THAT MIGHT HAPPEN.



Tariff Reformer: "And to know I did it with my reform shovel! What happiness is mine!"

Borrowed from Germany.

Secretary Root, in setting up the double tariff system as an ideal, simply borrows from German tariff procedure. Germany can have no reasonable ground for complaint if instead of meeting her with special favors we open to her the benefit of a minimum schedule available for all comers—such as she offers to us.

Not Germany, but Great Britain, is the largest buyer in American markets. Great Britain is also a large market for German goods. The British, without a protective tariff, are not in a position to offer special favors. But the fact that entrance to their markets is absolutely free—as free to the foreigner as to the Briton—has caused Germany, we understand, to give the British the benefit of the German minimum rate. Were we to adopt the German tariff system and give Germany the benefit of our minimum schedule we would be under no obligation to impose the maximum schedule on Great Britain. But would that be more satisfactory to Germany than our present course?—Pittsburg Chronicle.

What Was Promised.

The Republican party promised in 1896 to restore the reciprocity policy.—Philadelphia Record.

But the promise was not of reciprocity in competing products. It was distinctly specified that articles received from other countries under reciprocity arrangements should be "articles which we do not ourselves produce." The Republican party has never promised reciprocity on any other basis. If never will, never can promise reciprocity in competing products until it shall first decide to abandon the policy of protection.



WHISKY'S EFFECT.

Does Not Give Strength to the Body.

Some people, when tired, take intoxicating liquors, feel less weary and so think the drink has given them strength. What the alcohol in the liquor really does is to deaden the feeling of tiredness. When the deadening effect has passed away they are more tired than ever. Even Sir Michael Foster, who is not generally considered a particular friend of the teetotal movement, says: "It (a glass of beer, or wine or spirits) does not give any fresh strength; it whips up the strength given by real food." Sir Frederick Treves says: "As a work producer, alcohol is exceedingly extravagant, and, like other extravagant measures, it is apt to lead to a physical bankruptcy. It is well known that troops cannot march on alcohol. I was with the relief column that moved on to Ladysmith. It was an extremely trying time, apart from the heat of the weather. In that column of some 30,000 men, the first who dropped out were not the tall men, or the short men, or the big men, or the little men—but the drinkers, and they dropped out as clearly as if they had been labeled with a big letter on their backs."

Consistent Temperance Reformer.

The late Archbishop Temple was an ardent temperance reformer. He grasped the true significance of the temperance movement in a way that gave him an unbounded confidence in its ultimate triumph and an unflagging zeal in the prosecution of the work. His thought and practice were so perfectly harmonious as to commend them to every right thinking man. His own views in this respect are clearly set forth in his own words: "I have been for years a teetotaler, because I have long ago learned the difference in dealing with my fellowmen between 'Come along' and 'Go along.' I have long ago learned that if you want to lead men you must put yourself at their head, and that it is no use to point out the path and say: 'I am going a road that is good for you, but you go the road that is good for you.' If you really desire to lead them, you must lead them in person and not simply in precept."

Doctors Against Alcohol.

"L'Abstinence," a French temperance journal, has done good service to the cause it advocates by publishing the testimonies against alcohol given by medical men of eminence. They are quoted from the French journal "Matin," which has placed them before the public with the view of forwarding the movement in France against abstinence, and in the hope that ultimately the goal of prohibition may be reached. The first cited is Prof. Debove, doyen of the medical faculty, and his words are an epitome of the rest: "I have fought all my life against alcoholism; it is the great evil of our epoch. . . . To raise the tax on the drinks that produce these evils is good; to suppress their consumption altogether would be better."

Temperance in Great Britain.

At the great British national temperance convention held in St. Andrew's hall, Glasgow, recently, about 2,000 delegates being present, strong resolutions were passed in favor of "local option," and others, even more forceful, against any form of governmental supervision or proprietorship. There has never been held a convention in any part of Great Britain so varied in its constituent elements and so united in its aim. Conservatives, Home Rulers, Liberals and Socialists sat side by side. Dissenters and members of the Church of England worked hand in hand. A majority of the members were laboring men, now a few reformed men. Joined with these were officers of civil municipalities and pastors of large city churches.

Crusade Against Tobacco.

The crusade against tobacco as well as liquor is spreading. The Syracuse university distributes yearly about 1,000 scholarships, but Chancellor Day has announced that none of these scholarships will be given to students who use tobacco or attend theaters. He declares that: "Young men who can afford to pay for needless luxuries and indulgences can afford to pay for their tuition." He concludes by making this pertinent statement: "The man who uses tobacco is a fool, at least in this particular. He ought to take better care of his nerves and make a cleaner exhibit of himself."

Temperance Pledge in England.

The pledge has not been made the weapon of temperance evangelism in America so much as in England. There seems to be a larger emphasis in this country upon legislation and prohibitory measures than upon the reclamation of the individual. No doubt the anti-saloon movements of America are seizing the idea nearer its center than it has yet been conceived in Germany and the United Kingdom. The eradication of the saloon is a root-and-branch method that assures results once it has been made practicable by the support and endorsement of the electorate.

CORNER FOR THE JUNIORS

THE CONGO'S BIG CROCODILES.

Most Dreaded of the Pests of Central Africa.

On the giant rivers like the Nile and the Congo there are two serious pests, the one animal and the other reptile. The animal is the unwieldy hippopotamus, who is never so happy as when he is upsetting dugout canoes of fishermen or warriors.

It would seem as though he were in league with his sinister friend the crocodile, who is perhaps the most dreaded pest of central Africa. The Congo especially swarms with crocodiles; and many a night when the white mist settles at dusk on the bosom of the stream, a sudden scream



Village Headman Dealing Death Stroke to a Crocodile.

reaches the ears of missionary, trader, or white official, seated on the veranda of his bungalow.

Only too well these men know what that sound means. Just outside the village, and on the bank of the river, are staked enclosures within which the women may do such washing as is necessary, and hither, too, all members of the family resort for coolness rather than cleanliness.

The sole purpose of these enclosures is to keep out the crocodiles. But these hideous and awful creatures will push the wattles or twigs to one side with powerful snout and jaw and crawl inside the enclosure, there to lie in wait for some unsuspecting visitor. Women, perhaps, form the greatest number of victims, because they frequently go down to the river to draw water.

Can you imagine the scene at sunset? The great river flows silently by the village of huts, lost in the primeval jungle. Very queer and quaint the dwellings look, resembling big, brown mushrooms, rather than houses.

Here and there a hut is perched in a treetop, and in it a savage sentinel keeps watch and guard over the village, lest the slave raiders come down burning and destroying and carrying off their children for the markets of the Mohammedan north. It is a

stockaded and fenced village, and a white man might drift down the stream and not suspect human habitations at all were it not for the gentle smoke wreaths, curling up among the giant cottonwoods.

Toward evening a procession of women and girls make their way down to the enclosures with huge jars upon their heads or under their arms, such as you have seen in Bible pictures. They wade out into the water.

Suddenly one gives a gasp and a scream. A scaly head emerges from the brownish yellow fluid, and like a flash the victim is dragged under. The whirling eddies are tinged with crimson and then all is still.

The monster holds his victim under water for four or five minutes until every movement has ceased. Then the crocodile—he is probably 18 feet in length—swims to the other side of the river, or at all events higher up past the village, lands with the body and proceeds to devour it.

After such an occurrence, says the New York Sun, the white man is appealed to, for native spears and bows and arrows are feeble weapons against the scaly hide of the monster.

An expedition is arranged for the following day and watch is carefully set. White helmeted missionary or government officials climb trees or

conceal themselves behind innocent looking brushwood.

Hours pass in silence, broken only by the scream of parrots, the chattering of monkeys or the thud, thud of the elephant pads in the swamp beyond the cane brake. Suddenly with a swish and a swirl the head of the crocodile comes awash, and the reptile crawls cautiously forth.

There is a flash of flame from a rifle barrel, a sharp report and a nickel-coated bullet goes through the crocodile's eye and into his brain. He shivers convulsively, turns partly over; two more flashes and then all is still.

With a joyous shout the relatives and friends of the victim leap out from concealment and fall upon the common enemy. They abuse the dead crocodile with every harsh word in their vocabulary, beat him on his armored back and curse him and his ancestors for generations back.

Then follows a curious ceremony. This is the cutting open of the monster. An amazing array of silver bracelets, necklaces and ivory ornaments is sometimes recovered in this way, showing that the crocodile had killed and eaten four or five men and women. These ornaments are returned to their proper owners in the village and the skin is sold to the highest bidder.

CONNECTICUT CANINE A HERO.

Catches Runaway Horses and Drives Them Back to Owner.

Winsted, Conn.—Returning from Torrington the other night, William Martinez, a cigar manufacturer, and his wife were thrown from their sleigh upon a snow bank when their horses took fright at an approaching train.

Their spaniel dog, tied to the sleigh, broke loose and brought the runaways back to their owners 16 minutes later. The dog had grabbed the dangling reins in its teeth, turned the horses round, and jumped to the sleigh seat, where it sat with the reins still in its mouth when the team was returned to Mr. and Mrs. Martinez.

The home of the late Helen M. Whitney, in West Sheffield, Mass., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$6,000. Charles Connell, superintendent of the Berkshire Hills company, who occupied the house, was awakened by his bulldog, which was standing over him, barking, licking his face, and gently biting him.

The room was filled with smoke, and the fire burned fiercely. At first he was unable to move, and the dog tugged away at the bed clothing in an endeavor to arouse its master. With considerable difficulty Connell groped his way to a window, which he forced open, and with the dog crawled out. He only saved four pieces of silver, wedding presents. Mrs. Connell was away on a visit.

A Continuation.

The teacher was drilling her first grade on the punctuation marks. They came to an exclamation point.

"What is this?" asked the teacher.

No reply.

After some thought Earnest answered:

"A long period."

Exports to England Increase.

Exports from the United States to England last year reached \$655,025,000, a gain over 1905 of \$77,660,000.

JOSEPH FAITHFUL IN PRISON

Sunday School Lesson for April 28, 1907

Specially prepared for this paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Gen. 39:20; 40:15; memory verses, 21-22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. 2:10.

TIME.—Thirteen years B. C. 1229-1216 (Ussher). Ten in slavery and three in prison.

PLACE.—"It is not certainly known in what city of Egypt Potiphar dwelt. Tradition has fixed on On, called by the Greeks Heliopolis (the City of the Sun) as the scene alike of Abraham's visit to Egypt, of Joseph's captivity, and of the education if not the birth of Moses. Others, and with more apparent probability, regard Zoan or Tanis, near the land of Goshen, as the abode of Pharaoh."—Blakie.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The Dark Cloud of Slavery.—Gen.

39:1-6. "In the anguish of his soul, Joseph was carried away past his father's green valley and deep well, past his mother's grave, past the very home at Hebron, on the distant heights."—Tomkins. The lad must have "thought, with keen grief, of his father and Leah and Dinah, in their dark, shady tents behind those hills, and of the little red-cheeked, laughing Benjamin running out and in."—Bird. "Put yourself in Joseph's place. The fondling of his father; with servants to wait on his every wish; and now, lashed to the side of a wagon in a slave caravan, and with the whistling whip of his Ishmaelite owner laid on his shoulder."—Whyte.

The Dark Cloud of Temptation.—Gen. 39:7-12. In Potiphar's house Joseph was exposed to "the sorest temptation that can befall any one—to sin and prosper rather than resist and suffer."—Geikie. Joseph's is "the history of a man who kept his heart pure and tender, and who thereby gained that wisdom which comes only to the pure in heart."—Charles Kingsley.

Light from the Cloud.—I. How brightly shone Joseph's character in the presence of this shameful proposal! His answer at once took the highest ground: (1) recognizing the fact that the deed would be a sin against God, and (2) that it would be base treachery toward his kind master. And so he did the best thing possible, he ran away from the temptation, though he must leave his coat in her hands. "It is better to lose a good coat than a good conscience."—Matthew Henry.

The Dark Cloud of Slander.—Gen. 39:13-19. On Joseph's refusal of Potiphar's wife, "the rapid change in her feeling illustrates Milton's keen observation that 'lust dwells hard by hate.'"—Dods. Her shameless accusation of Joseph to her husband was the harder for him to bear because she accused him with the very sin that he had refused to commit. This abominable misrepresentation, to the master who had trusted him so implicitly, was the darkest cloud that ever hung over Joseph.

Light from the Cloud.—It is most striking to see how Joseph, out of pity for his master, refrained from accusing the wicked woman. "More men could be found who could thus have spoken to Potiphar's wife than who could have kept silent when accused by Potiphar. For his purity you will find his equal, one among a thousand; for his mercy, scarcely one."—Expositor's Bible.

The Dark Cloud of Imprisonment.—V. 20. "And Joseph's master . . . put him into prison." "That he did not at once order him to a capital punishment could only be because he had not the power of putting slaves to death."—Blakie. Or, perhaps Potiphar did not really believe his wife's accusations. But, at any rate, Joseph's lot was terrible. Psa. 105:18 speaks of the fetters and chains, entering into his flesh. In Gen. 40:15 Joseph speaks of the prison, literally, as a "hole."

The Dark Cloud of Neglect.—Vs. 5-15. V. 5. "He dreamed a dream both of them." "It is not surprising that three nights before Pharaoh's birthday these functionaries of the court should have recalled in sleep the parts they themselves used to play in the festival."—Expositor's Bible.

V. 8. "There is no interpreter." "In Egypt it was the business of men trained for the purpose, called in Gen. 41:8 magicians and wise men, to interpret dreams, and to such the butler and the baker could have no access from their prison."—Ellcott. "Do not interpretations belong to God?" A glimpse of Joseph's real humility. Loyalty to Jehovah in that heathen land, he made essentially the same reply when asked by Pharaoh to interpret his dream two years later. (Gen. 41:16).

Note that "Joseph's willingness to interpret the dreams of his fellow-prisoners proves that he still believed in his own, that among his other qualities he had this characteristic also of a steadfast and profound soul, that he 'reverenced as a man the dreams of his youth.'"—Dods.

"The ingratitude of the butler, inexcusable as it was, left Joseph in the prison until the moment came when he would be needed for a work of stupendous importance. While God's purposes were slowly ripening in the world outside, Joseph's character also was ripening into strength and self-discipline within the dungeon walls."—J. R. Miller. If the cupbearer had reported Joseph's case to the king, earlier, "it does not seem that Pharaoh would have done more for him than transfer him to some other department in which he would have been still a slave."—W. M. Taylor.

BIG REWARD OFFERED

BY HEAD OF PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM FOR TRAIN WRECKERS.

A LARGE SECRET SUM IS READY

For Railroad Employees Who Capture the Gang Or Any Member While at Work.

Philadelphia, April 9.—As a result of a secret conference by President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania railroad, and attended by all the vice presidents, General Manager Atterbury, heads of the detective force of the road and private detective officials, extraordinary efforts are to be put in force to discover the gang responsible for the train wrecking outrages of the last six weeks.

President McCrea himself will go to Pittsburg to superintend the campaign against the wreckers, and, besides offering a reward of \$5,500 for information leading to their arrest, a large secret reward is ready for the railroad employees who capture the gang or any member while at work. So convinced is President McCrea that he has to face a most critical situation that he insisted upon being at the center of the disturbed district, ready at any moment to be called upon for immediate action.

The conference was held in the Arcade building, opposite Broad Street station, where the detectives gathered. One by one the detectives were smuggled across the bridge into the depot, and every attempt was made to prevent even the fact that there was a conference from being known.

Upon the heels of the meeting came the report of the new attempt at Alliance, O., and one of the first things reported by the detectives was that they had definitely found that the wreck of the 18-hour Chicago flyer at Mineral Point recently was the work of the wreckers.

The last information was what decided President McCrea to go to Pittsburg and take charge of the investigation. Two features of the measures to be employed against wreckers, and agreed upon, are:

A large secret reward for the capture of the wreckers.

Orders to all guards and detectives to shoot to kill at sight any person found tampering with track or switches.

Mixing of secret service men among all foreign settlements along the road and about Pittsburg.

ACCUSED OF KILLING WIFE.

Woman's Body Found Lying On Floor With Bullet Wounds In Breast.

New York, April 9.—Dr. Samuel S. Guy, a prominent dentist of Far Rockaway, and for a number of years corner of Queens borough, is under arrest, charged with the murder of his wife in their home.

The woman's body was found lying on the dining room floor with two bullet wounds in the breast.

Dr. Guy was arrested as he was leaving the house and just as a servant came screaming from one of the doors and hysterically told a policeman that her mistress was dead.

Will Not Be Hanged.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 9.—The sentences of death imposed on Mrs. Aggie Myers, of Kansas City, and Frank Hottman, of Higginville, Mo., who were convicted of having murdered the woman's husband, Clarence Myers, in 1904, were commuted by Gov. Folk to imprisonment for life. They will at once be brought to the state penitentiary here. Mrs. Myers is confined in the Clay county jail at Liberty and Hottman is confined in the Kansas City jail.

Shot the Officer.

Joplin, Mo., April 9.—N. D. Eldran, night operator at the Frisco station at Quapaw, I. T., was attacked by robbers, bound and robbed of all he possessed. At Baxter, Kan., the robbers were captured by Marshal J. H. Black, but escaped, after shooting the officer. Black's condition is serious.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, April 9.—Statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve, shows: Available cash balance, \$253,698,458; gold coin and bullion, \$108,431,937; gold certificates, \$46,479,870.

Greek Consul Arrested.

Newell, Mass., April 9.—Michael Tatros, the Greek consul in this city, was arrested by United States officers on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the importation of Greeks into this country.

Asylum Burning.

Norristown, Pa., April 9.—The Asylum for the insane, near here, is in flames, and at a late hour the damage was estimated at \$300,000. As far as known, all the inmates escaped.

President Sole Beneficiary.

New York, April 9.—President Roosevelt is the sole beneficiary under the will of Lulu B. Grover, of 2089 Lexington avenue. No petition was filed with the will, and the value of President Roosevelt's bequest is therefore unknown.

Engineer Killed; Six Injured.

Winnemucca, Nev., April 9.—Passenger Train No. 4, east bound, ran into a split switch at Browns, on the Southern Pacific railway, colliding with several freight cars and was derailed. The engineer was killed and six injured.

1853 Berea College 1906-7

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TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractious and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management, "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

For Spring Term (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 28th day, \$5.40; 56th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$22.00.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.60; 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$38.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

Refunding. Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay. When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The First Day of winter term is January 8, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full premium list on page 7.

THE HOME

Helpful Suggestions

When you are frying eggs, put a sprinkling of flour in the pan. The egg will not sputter and will brown better.

If you will set the dishpan with its ears at front and back, instead of at the sides, as you stand facing it, there will be fewer nicked teacups.

If the kettle of stew, beans, preserves, or whatever you may be cooking, becomes scorched, set it off immediately into a pan of cold water and the flavor will not be spoiled, as would surely be the case were you to empty it at once, in the usual way.

When your scissors are dull and you haven't any way of getting them sharpened, try this: Hold in the left hand a common sewing-needle and cut on it with the scissors, allowing it to slip along the blades a dozen or more times. You will be pleased and surprised at the result of this very simple operation.

Rubber bands are most useful for keeping sleeves out of the way when doing housework. Pull the sleeves up as far as you want them to remain and slip the bands around your arms over the sleeves.

To clean paint, dampen a clean cloth with hot water, dip it in whiting and rub the paint lightly until the dirt is removed; then rinse well in clean water, dry with a soft cloth and polish with a piece of chamois. Paint cleaned in this way looks as nice as new, and the most delicate tint is not injured.—American Farm World.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dinsmore.

Part 2.—Things To Be Kept In Mind.

5. **Keep School well Classified.**—It is an important condition of success that every pupil should be in the place best suited to his advancement. Everybody likes to do the things he can do well while but few enjoy tasks that are beyond them. Let a pupil remain for a time in an arithmetic class that is too difficult for him and the chances are he will come to despise the study. It is humiliating to be dull and plodding and lacking in grasp while others are making headway and enjoying it. Spend some time and much tact in convincing such a student that he is outclassed and that it is more creditable to be first in a lower class than last in a higher. Constant vigilance on the teacher's part is necessary to clean-cut work.

The reading classes usually form the basis for classification. This is convenient as the number of readers correspond to the number of grades in the district schools. The first care should be to see that each pupil should be in the reading class where he will get the most good. Readiness in reading is not the only basis on which to classify. If a student has been thru one reader two or three times he ought not to go over it again. If he can not read well enough for the one next above he should be given supplementary reading until he catches up. He will not learn anything worth while in the old reader; he probably knows it by heart; at least there is nothing new or fresh in it. What he needs is practice in new material. There is nothing more important in school than helping up those that are falling behind.

The arithmetic classes are usually the most difficult to keep graded. Some are quick, others slow; some delight in it, others dislike it; some make rapid strides others drag behind. In such cases it requires the utmost tact and diligence to keep the class together. Keep the ready ones busy by giving them outside problems; give most of the class time to the slow ones. Tax yourself to make it interesting. Think up every day problems to illustrate principles; take one step at a time, explaining each until it is grasped. Patience, perseverance and kindness will win the battle. By and by the light will dawn, the frowns disappear and the student go on his way rejoicing. This is far better than telling the student the work is too hard for him and he must go back into a lower grade. The process of "going back" is most disheartening and seldom results in good. It often causes pupils to leave school and give up their education when a supreme effort on the part of the teacher would save them. It may be necessary occasionally to put a student back, the occasion being that he missed important parts that cannot be gotten in any other way. Wherever it is possible to help the pupil forward it is better than going over old ground a second or third time. If any one criticizes you for giving too much attention to such you may answer that the good shepherd is chiefly concerned for the weak ones to keep them from falling by the wayside and from being devoured by the wolves.

6. **Rules and Regulations.**—No institution can be run without rules. Rules mean regularity and system. Every family has its rules and regulations. They may not be announced but they are lived. Getting up in the morning, dressing, cooking, eating, sleeping are all done with regularity that makes the rule. The less left to chance and haphazard the better. Wise regulations and reasonable strict rules are good everywhere.

In school particularly very little should be left to guess. School should open every morning at a set time, not a minute earlier nor a minute later, so that pupils may know just what to depend upon. The same should be true of closing; of intermissions, of recitations and of everything. The mechanism of the school should run like a well regulated machine. The school should be so well organized and its regulations followed so precisely that the pupils will fall into their places easily and naturally.

(Continued Next Week.)

THE FARM

The Farmer's Interest in Pure Seed.

We need but to recall the many happy days in our own life spent in the corn field, to realize the fact that much of the farmer's most valuable time is spent in killing weeds, and yet it is true that a large part of the most common weed seed is sown along with the farm crops. The fact that it is usually sown with grass and clover makes the matter worse, as it gets a chance to get a years growth without being disturbed.

There are more than 400,000 clover seeds in one pound, and if this is 5 per cent impure, the farmers who sow 15 pounds to the acre sows 300,000 weed seed, all of which have an equal chance with the crops among which they grow. When harvesting time comes he will have not only 300,000 growing weeds, but millions of seeds which are sure to remain on the ground. He will also find that his hay crop is from ten to fifteen per cent less than it would have been, had he chosen pure seed. As corn naturally follows clover, I need not mention the amount of extra labor which would be required to raise a good crop. We might trace the result of one planting of weedy seed there many years; but only to be convinced that we have made a great mistake.

The important question is, How can the farmers secure good clean seed?

All fair demands in trade are found to be met, and if buyers will keep demanding good seeds they will get them. There are four important rules which every farmer should observe.

- (1) Always buy from reliable firms.
- (2) Avoid cheap grades, as we can not expect to raise a first class crop from a second class seed.
- (3) Demand a statement of the per cent of good seed to weed seed from every seedman from which we buy.
- (4) Always test the seed. This can be done by mixing the seed very thoroughly, taking a small teaspoonfull, and counting the number of seeds present. If you count 500 seeds and 25 of them are weed seed the seed is 5 per cent impure. Several tests should be made, if you desire the test to be accurate.

More About Seed Choosing.

The question has been asked, about what was said last week on choosing seed corn. What is the best ways to pick out the ears which we wish to save?

One of the best ways is to choose the spot in the field where the corn is the best, and while the corn is green remove all stalks, which have good ears. Allow this spot to ripen thoroughly and choose the ears before the stalks are cut. As far as possible, choose from the stalks which contain two ears.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

On calling the roll the 25th, we found eighty-eight of our charge belonged to the Tennessee, and in accordance with Sherman's order, we took charge of the remaining prisoner and started to General Scofield's Department of the Ohio, on the extreme right wing. Feeling refreshed, we retraced our steps westward, but soon discovered all the right wing of the army on another flank movement to the right, and it was 4 p. m. before we came up with General Thomas' staff, bivouacked. Colonel Parkhurst sent his provost guards on to Scofield's headquarters with their prisoners, and again we had short relief from the bounty jumpers. But early the 26th the provost guards returned to us ninety-eight of our scallaws, that evidently belonged to the army of the Potomac. At the same time we took charge of one hundred rebel prisoners some of them captured the evening before. One of them intimated to me that he should take the oath to Uncle Sam, and quit the south forever. Said he: "I'll tell yer if we couldn't stop your army from flanking us at Resaca or Altona, 'taint no use to try it south of Kennesaw, and that'll be abandoned before tomorrow." I asked him how he knew. "Well, yesterday mornin' we had orders to keep everything packed up, ready for a move, and we've heard that order so often we all know d—d well it means retreat." Arriving at Big Shanty at 1 p. m., we cooped our prisoners up in empty box cars and arrived in Chattanooga at midnight of the 27th. Escorted our prisoners to a large church, during a heavy rain and thunder storm, and were relieved, wet and hungry. Some of the Eighth boys remarked: "Tru'n guard duty aint no durned soft thing, after all."

About the 1st of July, our senior surgeon, John Mills, was assigned the position of medical director of the large field hospital on Cameron Hill, several hundred recently wounded patients having arrived from the front, who were wounded in Sherman's unsuccessful assault on Kennesaw Mountain.

All the garrison at Chattanooga were up at arms on the morning of the Fourth of July, General Pillow, with a force of the enemy, having been reported near Lafayette.

The 4th, as the sun rose over Mission Ridge, in accordance with General Steadman's order, at the signal gun, a 100-pounder, every steam whistle of locomotives, steamboats and shops about the city, simultaneously, rent the still morning air with a roaring, screeching sound, more unearthly than the writer ever expected to hear. Nine salutes and screams were repeated at noon and sunset, making the mountain walled valley echo, as I then thought and hoped, the death knell of the confederacy and rebellion. The day was celebrated by some officers, soldiers and loyal citizens, by a picnic and dancing fandango at Look-out Mountain. From the picket station I viewed the pleasure seekers with a field glass, joyous groups of shouldered-strapped and blue-coated men, and country maidens tripping their light feet in unison with the lively music, contrasted with the hostile scenes enacted on the same grounds seven months previous, when our boys treated the frowning rebels with cold lead, and now their smiling sisters to expensive ice cold lemonade.

About this time General Steadman issued orders that all male citizens, living between Chattanooga and Dalton, within three miles of the railroad, should come in and establish their loyalty, or be compelled to leave the country. This seemingly harsh order was caused by the frequent obstructions found placed on the railroad track, and believed by the general to have been done by citizens, or those harbored by them. These sweeping orders caused the now excited country people to flock into the city by scores. One very hot day in July, our picket guards escorted to headquarters over two hundred. Many of these once slave owning aristocrats whose love for the "divine institution" of the south and hatred for Yankees had kept them from the city for many months, now came smiling up to the picket line, their fair daughters availing themselves of this rare opportunity to once more come to the city to do a little shopping, though truth compels me to say that the majority of them came on foot. The reader must remember that even the wealthy farmers here, had, by the urgent demands for horses for the waning confederacy, been left without even the proverbial army mule. At the picket station, these would-be aristocratic ladies usually halted under our friendly shade to cool, shake off the dust and rest. Many were the sighs and wishes made by them for the return of the good, old happy days, before the war,

when they could ride in the old family carriage, with the dressed up dandy driver perched on top. But alas, for rebellion's folly, the days of slavery had been numbered, and the mere chattel would come out of all this blood, carnage, and suffering of many innocent people, a man with so-called equal rights. But few citizens from the country, and seventy from the city were ordered north.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Farsley Told Information Concerning Matters of Current Interest to Kentuckians.

THE STATE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Here Are Found Accurately Detailed the Happenings of the Largest Import Which Are Attracting Attention Throughout Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., April 13.—Attorney Floyd Byrd, for the prosecution of William Britton, said today that John Abner, who is charged with the assassination of Dr. B. D. Cox, had written a statement and sent it to him (Byrd), giving details of his part in the Breathitt county murders, but that he had refused to accept the confession, as he had evidence enough to convict all the defendants without promising Abner immunity from prosecution for his turning state's evidence.

A TRAIL OF BLOOD

Hargis-Cockrill Feud Claims Another Victim.

Beattyville, Ky., April 15.—Clay Thomas was arrested in Owsley county Sunday and lodged in jail here for the murder of Jesse Abner in this county Thursday night.

Thomas says Abner struck him with a rock and came near knocking him off his horse and that he drew his revolver and shot him. The killing is the result of the Hargis-Cockrill feud in which John Abner, a relative, is a central figure.

The men are known to have quarreled here at the time John Abner was in jail charged with the assassination of Dr. Cox, and Thomas had accused Abner with having been against the Hargises. It is said there was no one in the road at the time Abner was killed. Abner belongs to a prominent family, his uncle, William Abner, being one of the wealthiest men in this section.

Murder Trial Continued.

Lexington, Ky., April 11.—A special from Beattyville says that the cases against B. F. French, John Smith and John Abner, charged with the assassination of James B. Marcum, were continued until a special term in August, on motion of the defense. Both sides wanted the postponement because of the trial of Bill Britton here on charge of assassination of James Cockrill, the witnesses being practically the same in both cases.

Noted Brood Mare Dead.

Lexington, Ky., April 12.—Paranella, one of the most noted brood mares in Kentucky, died today at Colonel R. C. Estill's Elmhurst farm while foaling a colt by Director General. Paranella was fifteen years old and was the dam of Hella J., three-year-old Futurity winner; Kentucky Todd, the two-year-old 1906 Futurity winner; Country Jay, Judge Parker, Ormonde and other celebrities of the turf.

Henry Clay's Grandson Dead.

Lexington, Ky., April 10.—Thomas H. Clay, a grandson of Henry Clay, and a well-known Kentuckian, is dead at his home here. Mr. Clay was 55 years old, and for many years was one of the editors of the Youth's Companion, in Boston. He had devoted much of his time in late years to writing, and had nearly completed a biography of his grandfather.

Heirs of Dr. Cox File Suit.

Lexington, Ky., April 12.—Suit has been filed at Jackson, Breathitt county, by the heirs of Dr. B. D. Cox demanding \$90,000 damages from Judge James Hargis, Ed Callahan, Asbury Spicer, John Smith and John Abner for alleged responsibility for the assassination of Dr. Cox. The Bill Britton feud murder trial was opened here yesterday.

Three Miners Killed.

Beattyville, Ky., April 12.—E. B. Montgomery, his ten-year-old son and Rolly Hall, all mine workers, were fatally injured by an explosion of powder at Richardson's coal mine. The elder Montgomery was carrying a keg of blasting powder when a spark from his miner's lamp fell in it and the explosion followed. The men were badly mangled.

Wanted to See His Mother.

Columbus, O., April 9.—The desire to see his mother was responsible for the capture of Edward Loviner, who deserted nine years ago from the seventeenth United States Infantry when that regiment was stationed at San Fernando, Philippines. Loviner was taken into custody a few minutes after he left the home of his mother in this city early today.

Alcohol From Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes are more used than anything else to make alcohol with, in the Azore islands.

Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students

The College baseball team made a trip to Williamsburg last week and played two games. The game on Friday was with Williamsburg Institute and the Institute won, 6-2. Saturday's game was with Highland College and Berea won, 17-5. Five of the Highland College team were former Berea students. The Highland College team plays a return game here next week Wednesday. Berea's team this year is probably the best she has ever had. There will doubtless be a big crowd to see the game next Wednesday.

Beta Kappa.

The surface of B. K. Society may appear to be very rough yet when one goes up the incline to the summit of Mt. Logan and looks out over the broad expanse he realizes that B. K. is a large, thrifty and flourishing society.

Looking in one direction he will see the noted Oldfield covered with a well known orchard of delicious Baldwin apples which every one likes. Looking in another direction he will behold a large Cole mine and a larger Cold-iron bed. Beyond these mines he will see a smaller and much younger Cole mine which at its rapid rate of increase will soon grow to exceed the former one.

The young men that have attained this summit and view this wide expanse of knowledge have seen the Cable of kind deeds that binds B. K. together.

They have gone from this high summit to higher summits feeling more enlightened by the orations and debates they have heard; by the athletic events they have seen and taken part in; and by the practice they have acquired.

They will no more look Diz(n)ey but will wear the looks of knowledge and everywhere they go they will stand ready to Shar(e)it with their friends.

Every New-man that comes into Berea will, by conversing with these graduates of B. K. and looking into their lives, realize that B. K. is a strong society. He will decide at once that there is something in it for him and will enlist as a member that in a few years he may wear this same intelligent look.

Speech of Hon. Ebenezer Cornslik, Read by E. C. Whit before the Phi Delta Society.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—As your chairman evidently does not know enough to introduce me to the audience I will take that distinguished honor upon myself. I am the right honorable Ebenezer Cornslik, director of the Dog Holler School District, President of the Blue Stained Literary Society and now candidate for Congress on the office gobbler ticket. I also have the unanimous endorsement of the imperial order of human blow guns. My object and ambition in appearing before you this evening is to enlighten you on some of the issues of ponderous magnitude formation which confront us at the present time. The tariff is the great unsettled chestnut of the age.

If elected to Congress I shall do all in my power to demolish free trade. It is difficult for a great number of people to comprehend this question but my knowledge is so profound that I can make it to you as your a b c's.

It operates like this: if you hang your coat on a fence and leave it a while and a tramp makes an exchange with you, you have no recourse, for that is free trade; if a man wants to trade a mule for your wife, you've got to trade because you are living in a free trade country. Any man is free to trade on any terms he wishes and you can't sock a tariff on him. Don't you think a little slice of protection would go pretty good about then? Most assuredly. Who wants such a diabolical system, only the chicken thieves, the counterfeiters and horse traders.

Now, I am a plain hayseed farmer, and over in Kansas I utter raise the biggest Russian thistles and wild sunflowers that was raised in the state, and that is saying a good deal, for Kansas is a mighty good state—for grasshoppers and army worms. But that aint the only way, for it takes a mighty good state to produce three such smart men as Sockless Jerry Simpson, Miss Mary Lease and myself. I was elected to the legislature in Kansas once and made a splendid fight against woman's suffrage.

I thought it would be wrong to impose jurrie duties on the women, make them go to war and walk in man's boots generally. I guess the women thought so too, for when I arrived home they made me the most prominent man in town—most sought for anyway. They got a keg of tar and a lot of goose feathers and then kindly begged for an interview. Talk about woman's suffrage, I thought it would be man suffrage if they caught me. So I emigrated, that is why I favor foreign emmigration.

[Continued Next Week.]

BRIEF DISPATCHES

—TUESDAY—

Ex-Mayor Weir of Lincoln, Neb., died of heart failure in the automobile of a friend.

The special series of stamps to commemorate the founding of Jamestown will be issued beginning April 15.

The interstate commerce commission has held that express companies cannot give franks to railroad officials.

There was no fighting at the capture of Puerto Cortez, Honduran troops having abandoned the town before the Nicaraguans arrived.

That the Isle of Pines is not American territory has been officially and judicially declared by the supreme court of the United States.

Dr. Samuel S. Guy, for four years coroner of Queens borough, shot and killed his wife in his home at New York. The doctor is in jail.

The agreement between thirty-one railroads west of Chicago and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has been signed.

—WEDNESDAY—

Commander Peary purposes to make another attempt this summer to reach the North Pole.

The Minnesota house of representatives passed concurrent resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt for a third term.

A sneak-thief stole \$1,700 from the paying teller's cage of the State National bank at St. Louis and escaped undetected.

The Texas legislature has passed a law absolutely prohibiting the operation of bucket shops, cotton exchanges or any dealings in futures in Texas.

The jury in the Margaret Leslie murder case at Chicago returned a verdict of guilty. Howard Nicholas was given life imprisonment and Leonard Leopold was sentenced to fourteen years in prison.

—THURSDAY—

Harry Giovannoli of Kentucky has been appointed chief clerk of the internal revenue bureau.

A number of prominent plow manufacturers of the West have organized the National Plow association.

L. F. Loece has been elected president of the Delaware & Hudson company in place of David Wilcox, resigned.

The president has appointed Ralph W. Tyler, a negro, of Columbus, Ohio, to be auditor of the treasury for the navy department.

Governor Campbell vetoed upon constitutional grounds the Santa Fe railroad consolidation bill which recently passed the Texas legislature.

The death of hundreds of cattle throughout Cuba as a result of the continued drought is reported. Cuba has not had a good rain since October.

—FRIDAY—

The Michigan legislature has passed a two-cent railroad fare bill.

Kansas City wants the national Republican convention in 1908.

The death is announced of Prince Golytsin, a former viceroy of the Caucasus.

The president of Salvador is sending 20,000 men against Nicaragua to renew the combat.

In the country at large the government meat inspection force now numbers more than 2,000.

Two hundred persons were drowned in floods which swept through the valley of the Vardar river in Turkey.

A rigid inquiry into the operation of all the immigration stations of the country has been instituted by Secretary Straus.

The report of the bureau of animal industry for the fiscal year 1905 shows that 40,221,013 animals were inspected at slaughter in that year.

—SATURDAY—

Governor Folk of Missouri has granted respite to six men sentenced to be hanged.

King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel, instead of meeting at Valetta, will see each other at Naples.

Fourteen miners were smothered to death in a fire in the mine of D'Estralla's mining camp at El Oro, Mex.

Business failures for the week number 194, against 137 last week and 161 in the like week of 1906.

President Bonilla of Honduras has surrendered his forces to the Nicaraguans, and the Central American war is over.

Russia is assembling troops on the Persian frontier for a demonstration which, it is thought, will soon be necessary.

William T. Stead, talking on international peace, severely scored the newspapers, saying: "They are the real disturbers and the cause of wars."

—MONDAY—

Secretary of War Taft and party have arrived at San Juan, P. R.

John W. Yerkes has resigned the position of internal revenue commissioner.

Fire destroyed almost the entire business section of Alpine, Tex. The total losses will reach \$100,000.

Premiers of almost all the British colonies have arrived in London to attend the fourth colonial conference, which assembled today.

Commander R. E. Peary will start from New York on July 1 for another voyage to the far north in another attempt to reach the pole.

James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, comptroller of the currency during Cleveland's second administration, is dead.

ROBERT M. CROW

DREW A REVOLVER AND SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH STOMACH

WAS A FRIEND OF HARRY K. THAW

It is Believed Jerome's Address To Jury in Murder Trial Caused Him To Lose His Reason.

Pittsburg, April 11.—With her arms outstretched toward a tier of boxes in the Grand Opera House, Ethel Levey, divorced wife of George M. Cohen, started to sing the chorus of "Unrequited Love." At the same time Robert M. Crow, aged 25, a stockholder and officer in several banks, including the Union Trust Co., owned by H. C. Frick, arose in a box, drew a revolver and shot himself through the stomach.

The house was crowded to its capacity, the majority being women. Without missing a note Miss Levey finished her song as Crow tumbled over and almost fell out of the box. Until the employees rushed to the box the audience thought the shooting was part of Miss Levey's act. When officers picked up the dying man there was a panic, and, despite the singing of Miss Levey, women battled to get out and a number received slight hurts.

It was the most dramatic happening in the history of Pittsburg's playhouses. According to W. C. McDowell, president of the Union Trust Co., Crow had no cause to shoot himself. He was rich, had no troubles, a beautiful home and a loving wife, and why he selected a box in a crowded theater to attempt to end his life is not known.

It was denied by Miss Levey that she even knew Crow, who is dying. The display of nerve by Miss Levey was most remarkable. While singing she saw Crow draw the revolver, rise out of his chair and fire the fatal shot, yet she continued her act.

"I acted as any other professional would," said Miss Levey. "To cease would cause attention to the box and a possible panic. I was scared, of course, and feel awfully about the man's act. I am glad no serious panic resulted."

Crow was an intimate friend of Harry K. Thaw. His relatives declare the Thaw testimony aggravated an ailment from which he had been suffering for years. It is believed the address of Jerome caused him to lose his reason entirely.

JURY HOPELESSLY DIVIDED.

No Likelihood of a Verdict Being Reached Wednesday Night.

New York, April 11.—A few minutes after 11 o'clock Wednesday night Justice Fitzgerald called up Captain Lynch, of the court police squad, on the telephone and asked if there was any likelihood of a verdict being reached during the night.

Receiving a negative reply, he ordered that the jury be locked up in the jury room until Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

It is said the jury is hopelessly divided.

It is believed, however, that should the jury reach a verdict Wednesday night Justice Fitzgerald will consent to come down town Thursday morning at an earlier hour than that set Wednesday.

SQUANDERED ASSETS

And Little Is Left For Depositors of Banking Company.

Boston, April 11.—That more than \$200,000 paid into the defunct Provident Securities and Banking Co. was squandered by the directors of the company, and that less than \$5,000 remains, is the allegation of the receivers of the company who filed a report in the supreme judicial court.

The receivers charge that \$243,462, of which \$186,765 was paid in by depositors, was "wasted, squandered and lost" by the directors. The receivers state that the assets are less than \$5,000, and that the liabilities amount to \$268,831.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Close Call.

Berlin, April 11.—Emperor William's chauffeur, by his dexterity in handling his car, probably saved the emperor from injury. It was while the emperor was on his way to Berlin to attend a military breakfast that the automobile driver, in rounding a sharp turn, found a heavy transport wagon blocking his way. The chauffeur threw on his brakes hard and the car skidded causing the emperor to lose his equilibrium. He was uninjured, however, and the car proceeded.

Secured \$50,000.

Washington, April 11.—Andrew Carnegie will help in bringing to justice the persons who coerced the late Galusha Hays into his possessions just before he died. They secured about \$50,000.

Twenty Millions Starving.

London, April 11.—Dr. Kennard, commissioner of the Society of Friends who was sent to investigate the Russian famine, says: "There are 20,000,000 people in the southeastern provinces of Russia, who, without aid, can not live to see another harvest."

Lake Steamer Sunk.

Charlevoix, Mich., April 11.—The steamer N. J. Nessen was cut through by ice and sank in South Arm lake while bound from East Jordan to Chicago with a load of lumber owned by the East Jordan Lumber Co.

TRAPPED LIKE RATS IN TWO CARS

FIFTEEN PERSONS VICTIMS OF THE CANADIAN HORROR.

Broken Rail Hurls Train Over Embankment—Passengers Roasted in Burning Coaches.

St. William, Ont., April 12.—The worst wreck in the history of the Canadian Pacific railroad occurred near Chapleau, 300 miles east of here. Fifteen persons are missing and are believed to have been burned to death in the coaches.

The wreck was caused by a broken rail, which dived the train, the two tourist cars rolling down an embankment into a small lake below.

Passengers fought their way through the flames and a number of people in the coaches were pulled out badly burned, but still alive. Most of the passengers received more or less serious injuries.

Passengers from the steamship Kensington were coming to the Dominion under the auspices of the Salvation Army, the Kensington having been chartered by the army. There also were passengers on the boat who were assisted by the church army, and it is believed that two of the children, who perished in the wreck, were being sent to Canada under the auspices and with the assistance of that organization.

The train was due to arrive here at 9 o'clock. It was in two sections, the mail and baggage cars being in the first section with a number of second-class passengers. This was the train which involved in the catastrophe. The train was due at Chapleau at 6 o'clock.

Montreal, April 12.—The following statement was issued by Vice President Nicoll, of the Canadian Pacific railway:

"About 22 miles west of Chapleau, Ont., the west-bound transcontinental train, which left Montreal on Tuesday morning, was partly derailed, caused by a broken rail. Five cars ran down an embankment and caught fire, said to have been caused by the cooking stove. Nine adults and six children are missing. Following are the names given:

"William Day, London, England; Winifred and Susan Horton, Charing Heath, Kas.; C. H. Golding, his brother and his brother's wife and two children, of Pallistow, Essex, England; Mrs. August Dierklund and two children, of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. R. B. Champion and babe, and Mrs. R. Davidson and babe."

STRUCK CAR WITH AUTO.

Fred Pabst and Mrs. Barnicle Were Badly Injured.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 12.—Fred Pabst, son of the late Capt. Pabst, head of the great brewery of that name, and Mrs. Leonard Barnicle, wife of a well-known athletic instructor and a former actress, were seriously injured by a collision between Mr. Pabst's automobile and a street car.

The two were taken to Trinity hospital, where up to a late hour they were still in an unconscious state. Concussion of the brain and severe bruises are believed to be the extent of their injuries.

Mother Poisons Her Babe.

Memphis, Tenn., April 12.—The police report that after poisoning her 2-year-old babe, Mrs. Clara Gold, aged 22 years, attempted suicide by swallowing a portion of the same drug. The child died while being conveyed to a hospital, and the woman's condition is regarded as serious. Despondency over domestic affairs is believed to have prompted the act.

Widow Sued For Shortage.

Wichita, Kas., April 12.—The directors of the Goddard State bank, whose cashier, W. H. Dwight, committed suicide last week, leaving a shortage of \$10,000, have filed suit in the district court here against the widow to secure possession of the Dwight home at Goddard. Mrs. Dwight is charged with being a party to the fraud by which the bank was swindled.

Grand Jury Fails To Indict.

Baton Rouge, La., April 12.—Democratic Congressman George K. Favret was set free after having been in jail continuously for about five months, under arrest on a charge of murder and awaiting action of a grand jury. The second grand jury refused to indict the congressman.

Leaped To Death.

Portland, Ore., April 12.—Mrs. Ignatz, wife of a prominent merchant of this city, committed suicide by jumping from the Ford street bridge, which is 60 feet high. She had been ill of nervous prostration.

Bonilla Gives Up.

New Orleans, La., April 12.—J. Weinberger received a cable from President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, stating that President Bonilla, of Honduras, who had taken refuge at Amapala, had surrendered.

Cost of Thaw Trial.

New York, April 12.—The cost of the Thaw trial to the state is estimated to have been at least \$100,000, while it has cost the Thaw estate, according to estimates, in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. More than 50 witnesses were called.

Death Leap at Niagara.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 12.—An unknown man committed suicide by leaping from the bridge between the mainland and Green Island. The night watchman of the state reservation and his son witnessed the leap to death.

THE THAW CASE ENDS

IN DISAGREEMENT—SEVEN TO FIVE FOR GUILTY.

RELEASE OF PRISONER ON BAIL

Will Be Strenuously Opposed By Jerome—Neither Side Favors a Change of Venue.

New York, April 13.—Hopelessly divided, seven for a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and five for acquittal on the ground of insanity, the jury which, since January 23 has been trying Harry K. Thaw, reported, after 47 hours and eight minutes of deliberation, that it could not possibly agree.

The 12 men were promptly discharged by Justice Fitzgerald, who declared that he, too, believed their task hopeless.

Thaw was remanded to the Tombs without bail to await a second trial on the charge of having murdered Stanford White, the architect.

When this new trial will take place no one connected with the case could express an opinion.

District Attorney Jerome declared that there were many other persons accused of homicide awaiting trial and that Thaw would have to take his turn.

As to a possible change of venue, both the district attorney and counsel for Thaw declared they would make no such move.

Thaw's attorneys will have a conference with the prisoner to decide upon their next step.

They may make an early application for bail.

Mr. Jerome said that he will strenuously oppose it. He added the belief that as seven of the jurors had voted for "guilty" his opposition probably would be successful.

In that event Thaw has another long summer before him in the city prison, for his case on the already crowded criminal calendar can not possibly be reached until fall.

The scenes attending the announcement by the jury of its inability to agree were robbed of theatricalism by the general belief that after their long deliberation and the reports of a wide division of sentiment, the jurors could make no other report.

BLAZE IN MEXICAN MINE

Caused Death to Fourteen Unfortunate Miners.

Mexico City, April 13.—News reached this city that 14 miners were smothered to death in a fire which broke out in the mine of the Dosaterelles mining camp of El Oro, about 175 miles southwest of this city. The company is registering all employees at the mine, and it is thought the number of casualties may be increased.

The mine is still burning, and rescue work is being carried on with difficulty. The miners employed are of the peon class.

Blizzard in Michigan.

Houghton, Mich., April 13.—For the second time in a week the copper district is in the grip of a blizzard. Snow has fallen almost continuously since Sunday. Traffic on steam and electric roads is again badly interrupted. Never before in the history of the copper region has there been so severe and lasting a storm at this time of the year.

Salmon Killed Him.

Denver, April 13.—John A. Kebler, general manager of the coal operating department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., died suddenly of ptomaine poisoning at Trinidad, due to having eaten canned salmon. Kebler's death makes the sixth that has occurred in the last two years among the officers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

Three Seriously Hurt.

Philadelphia, April 13.—J. Fred Betz, Jr., a wealthy brewer; William N. Oliver, an oil merchant, and John W. McFadden, retired, were tossed from an automobile in a collision with a trolley car and severely hurt.

Six Men Granted Respite.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 13.—Gov. Folk granted respite to six men sentenced to be hanged. The respites were granted to enable the governor to hear applications presented in their behalf for clemency.

Yellow Jack Bobs Up.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 13.—Strict quarantine has been declared against vessels from Cuba and Trinidad, where yellow fever has appeared.

Cotton Consumed.

Mangam, Okla., April 13.—Fire destroyed the Moore cotton mills and gin and 2,000 bales of unginned cotton. Loss, \$150,000.

Fire Destroys Mattress Factory.

Marion, Ind., April 13.—Fire destroyed the Marion overall and mattress factory. The loss was \$15,000.

Five Trainmen Hurt.

Alpena, Mich., April 13.—A Detroit & Mackinac railroad passenger train collided with a switch engine headed by Posen, and the two locomotives were telescoped. Engineer John Murphy was fatally injured and four other trainmen were badly hurt.

Purchase of Silver.

Washington, April 13.—The treasury department purchased 200,000 ounces of silver at 66.062 cents per fine ounce. One hundred thousand goes to San Francisco and the remainder to New Orleans.

J. H. ECKELS DIES IN HIS SLEEP.

HIS PASSING AWAY DISCOVERED BY THE BUTLER.

Demise Occurs On Eve of a Breakfast Party—Had Planned to Entertain a Number of Friends.

Chicago, April 15.—Jas. H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National bank of this city and former controller of the currency, died at his home here of heart disease.

The death of Mr. Eckels occurred apparently while he was asleep in his bed. The fact that he was dead was discovered by a butler, Frank Evans, who entered Mr. Eckels' room after hearing a telephone within ring continuously without receiving an answer.

Thinking that Mr. Eckels had not been awakened, Evans entered and found Mr. Eckels apparently asleep.

The butler called to him, and, getting no response, sought to arouse him and found that he was dead.

Other members of the household were summoned and Dr. Frank S. Churchill was hurriedly called.

Dr. Churchill arrived within a short time, and after an examination gave it as his opinion that Mr. Eckels had been dead for some hours.

Dr. John H. Murphy, the Eckels family physician, was also notified, and responded promptly.

Mrs. Eckels and her daughter Phoebe, 18 years old, are in Paris, where the latter is attending a school for girls.

They have been abroad since last autumn, and planned to return to Chicago within a few weeks. They were at once communicated with by cable. It is understood that they will sail for New York immediately.

The death of Mr. Eckels came on the eve of a breakfast party which he had planned for a number of his friends and relatives.

Judge K. M. Landis, of the federal district court; Mrs. Landis, Judge and Mrs. E. H. Gary, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Eckels, brother and sister-in-law of the deceased, and others were to have been his guests.

James A. Eckels, of Princeton, father of James H. Eckels, died two months ago.

On the morning of the death of the elder Eckels the son was a host of former President Cleveland.

The former president and Mr. Eckels were at breakfast when the news of the father's death was received at the Eckels residence.

ROCKED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Inhabitants Terrified By Shocks and Town Is in Total Darkness.

City of Mexico, April 15.—An earthquake lasting four and a half minutes started this city. The earth rocked in a long, swinging motion, terrifying the inhabitants, but doing no damage, so far as can be learned, in this city.

Telegraph wires were put out of commission, and in a short time the city was in darkness owing to the failure of the electric lights.

One wall of the Associated Press office was cracked from floor to ceiling.

The asphalt on a paved corner on Cinco de Mayo street, one of the principal business streets of the city, was cracked open for a distance of ten yards.

The shock is pronounced the heaviest here in ten years. People are thronging the streets, many having fled from their huts and dwellings in their night robes.

MANY HOMELESS BY FIRE.

Flames Sweep Westwego, Opposite New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 15.—Six hundred people were rendered homeless by a fire which swept the town of Westwego, situated in the Mississippi river opposite New Orleans.

In all 42 buildings, including a Presbyterian church, the town hall, the postoffice and a number of stores, were destroyed.

The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with only about \$4,000 of insurance.

Two Policemen Shot.

New York, April 14.—Policemen George M. Sechler and Alfred Sellenack and Chas. Vincenzo, a young Italian, were shot and fatally wounded by Salvatore Governale in a running fight, which began in Washington square and ended in a tenement at the southwest corner of Thompson and West Third streets, Sechler dying.

Governale, immediately after his arrest, was hurried to St. Vincent's hospital, where he was identified by the three dying men.

Bolier Burst Killing Two Men.

Key West, Fla., April 15.—An explosion occurred on the dredger George W. Allen, engaged in work on the Florida East Coast railway here, causing the death of two Spaniards, Jose Inado and Manuel Agram, and injured eight others. The escaping steam threw lives coals over the dead men.

Matador Fatally Injured By Bull.

El Paso, Tex., April 15.—In a bull fight at Juarez, El Cuco, one of the matadors was badly injured and probably fatally injured by the last bull which he attempted to kill, and five horses were killed by the bulls, the picadors all being more or less injured.

Train Held Up.

Memphis, Tenn., April 15.—Four masked men held up a train on the Lake & Mississippi Valley railroad, near Paducah, Miss., securing no booty, left the train.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

MAY SHUT OFF MILK.

Dairymen Threaten To Take Drastic Action at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky.—Aroused at the prospect of having their herd of dairy cows depleted as a result of the inspection of veterinarians, under the orders of the health officers, the dairymen of this county threaten to shut off the entire milk supply of the city. A delegation of dairymen called on Mayor Thomas A. Combs and presented their appeal from the ordinance conferring on the health officer the right to apply the tuberculin test to any cows in their herd, and notified the mayor that if he insisted on carrying out the provisions of the ordinance his officials would be ordered off their places. Under the ordinance dairymen refusing to submit their herds to the tuberculin test will not be granted license to sell milk in this city, and as a matter of protection the members of the Dairymen's association have combined and threatened to shut off the milk supply of Lexington if their herds are molested.

ABOUT HIS LEGS

Were Wrapped \$1,000 in Bills, While His Shoes Held the Steel Saws.

Lexington, Ky.—Through the confession of a negro prisoner in the Winchester jail to Detective Thomas Stewart, of this city, it is now known that James Mahone, of Erie, Pa., the confessed forger, sawed his way to liberty and set free 12 prisoners. Mahone carried the saws in a groove in the soles of his shoes. Although Mahone had but \$4.85 when arrested here, before making his escape he showed his fellow prisoners \$1,000 in bills, wrapped around his legs between his ankles and his knees. All of the prisoners were furnished money to aid in their escape by Mahone. Mahone spent the night after getting out of the jail in the Winchester cemetery.

BIG ADVANCE

In Prices of Straight Whisky Followed News of Opinion.

Louisville, Ky.—The price of straight whisky advanced 50 cents a gallon in Louisville on the strength of the decision of the attorney general. Distillers of straight whisky are jubilant over the decision, but the blenders and rectifiers are not well pleased. Marlon E. Taylor, president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association, gave out an interview in which he says the members of the association of which he was president would make no change in their labels and would continue to sell as they have been doing, and if the government wishes to prosecute the case will be taken to the supreme court of the United States.

TASTED GOOD.

And Family of Five Drank Too Much of a New Medicine.

Middlesboro, Ky.—Calvin Busie, wife and three sons are in a serious condition as the result of taking an overdose of a patent medicine. Samples of the medicine have been distributed widely for the past two days and the family had gotten several samples which they drank, as it had a pleasant taste. They will recover.

To Increase Teachers' Pay.

Newport, Ky.—The board of education has decided to increase the pay of all teachers in the lower grades that are not now receiving a salary of more than \$20 per month. Under the new schedule the minimum salary will be \$25 and the maximum \$60, for those whose pay is increased. The move was made because of the difficulty that the board has experienced in securing substitute teachers. It only affects the primary, first, second, third and fourth grades.

\$100,000 Fire in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky.—Fire destroyed the piano and music store of the Smith & Nixon Co. in Fourth street, near Walnut. The loss to the building and contents is about \$100,000. A number of persons living on the upper floors of the building were rescued by the firemen. The fire was fought in the face of a blizzard, which raged for two hours.

Ruined by Night Riders.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The farm of J. C. Thurmond, near Gracy, was visited by night riders and a plant bed, containing 550 square yards, was dug up with hoes. The destruction of the tobacco plants was complete. Several nights ago another of Mr. Thurmond's big plant beds was sown with grass seed.

Capt. Sam Black Dies.

Louisville, Ky.—Capt. Samuel W. Black, one of the oldest and best-known rivermen in the south, died at his home here at the advanced age of 80 years.

To Help Louisville.

Louisville, Ky.—W. G. Dearing, collector of the port of Louisville, received instructions from the treasury department in Washington to make his daily deposits of money for duties with the U. S. depository in Louisville instead of remitting to Cincinnati.

Light Plant Sold.

Versailles, Ky.—The Versailles Electric Light Co., composed of Pennsylvania capitalists, represented by Edward Gunster, of Wilkesbarre, sold its electric light plant here to Harry Reid, formerly of New York.

GOVERNOR OFFERS REWARD

For Apprehension and Conviction of "Night Raiders."

Frankfort, Ky.—By a proclamation issued Gov. Beckham offers a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of the persons guilty of outrages in the tobacco-growing section of Western Kentucky by the burning of tobacco barns and the destruction of tobacco-plant beds.

In offering the reward the executive invokes a statute adopted ten years ago to break up tollgate raiding in the state.

The law has not since been called into operation.

No reflection is intended upon the courts of the districts in which the offenses have been perpetrated, but their efforts to locate the offenders have been futile. The governor is authorized to employ detectives and may do so if the reward does not result in locating the guilty parties.

The executive does not believe that either the tobacco association or its members are responsible for the outrages, but that lawless persons have taken advantage of the tobacco agitation now on in this state.

DYING ARE HIS UNCLE AND AUNT.

Shot and Beaten by the Youth Who Was Their Guest.

Bardwell, Ky.—Ed Stockton, 17, the son of Gifford Stockton, a farmer, shot and fatally wounded his uncle, J. F. Stockton, beat his uncle's wife into insensibility with the butt end of a gun, saturated her clothing with coal oil and attempted to set her on fire. Both victims are in a dying condition.

It seems that the nephew arrived at his uncle's house at midnight and was shown to a room for the night. Early in the morning Mrs. Stockton, his aunt, hearing a noise in young Stockton's room, aroused her husband, telling him to take some more covering to Eddie, as he might be cold. As the uncle opened the door Stockton opened fire on him with a Winchester rifle, shooting him through the left lung, the ball going entirely through his body. The young man then attacked his aunt. Stockton was arrested and lodged in jail. There is intense excitement, and violence to the prisoner is threatened. The authorities are taking precaution to protect him. It is believed by some that the youth is demented.

THREE MEN HURT IN WRECK.

Two Freight Trains on the L. & N. Road Collide.

Middlesboro, Ky.—In a rear end collision between two freight trains on the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Hubbard Springs, Va., three men were badly injured.

One of these men is believed to be fatally hurt.

Brakeman C. Lloyd, of Corbin, Ky., had a leg mashed off besides being crushed about the body. He may die. Engineer J. F. Kane, of Corbin, Ky., had a leg and arm broken and was severely bruised.

Silence Peace, of Norton, Va., was severely bruised. Several other members of the crews were injured.

The wreck, it is said, was caused by the flagman on the first freight train in failing to properly protect his own train.

Ex-Convict Accused of Assault.

Williamsburg, Ky.—George Logan, colored, was arrested, charged with criminal assault upon Mabel Ward, a 17-year-old white girl. Logan admits he was in the house, but denies the assault.

Logan was also identified as being the negro who broke into G. A. Jones' home. He has served a term in the penitentiary for the same offense.

Noted Brood Mare Dies.

Lexington, Ky.—Paranella, one of the most noted brood mares in Kentucky, died at Col. R. C. Eastill's Elmhurst farm, while foaling a colt by Director General. Paranella was 15 years old and the dam of Nella J., 3-year-old; Kentucky Todd, 2-year-old (1906) Futurity winner; Country Jay, Judge Parker, Ormonde and other celebrities of the turf.

Dollhouse Tragedy.

Lexington, Ky.—Clothing worn by Mrs. S. W. Landsberg ignited and she was probably fatally burned, at Versailles, as she saved her infant son Gerald from cremation. While the child was playing in his sister's dollhouse he pulled over a lighted candle, and almost instantly was enveloped in flames.

Rain To the Rescue.

Jackson, Ky.—The Swann Day Lumber Co.'s big planing mill was destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by sparks from the furnaces. Rain saved the lumber yard and the other mills. The loss is estimated at \$4,500.

Alleged Fugitive Caught.

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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Notice to Correspondents.

Last week we commenced printing The Citizen a day earlier than we have been doing, so it can reach a large part of its subscribers by Thursday of each week. Mail your news letters hereafter not later than FRIDAY of each week so that they will reach The Citizen Office by Saturday or Monday at the very latest.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. GOOCHLAND.

Apr. 13.—Rev. Wm. Collins filled his regular appointment at Pleasant Hill Sunday.—The rain and snow has caused the farmers to get somewhat behind with their crops.—Some of the boys talk about hanging up their whips until winter breaks.—Mr. Green Lakes of Evergreen passed thru last week on his way to Wildie.—Jas. Garret bought a horse of Jeff Garrette.—Mrs. Betsy Oates, who has been sick so long, died Sunday evening at 3:00 o'clock and was buried Monday at the Pleasant Hill Cemetery.—Miss Ellen Isaacs and Lana Lakes of Wildie passed thru Saturday evening on the way to Evergreen, Jackson county.—J. W. Phillips is at work in his blacksmith shop in Goochland.—Betty Wilson has returned from Middlefork where she has been staying with her grandmother.—Joe Johnson is yarding staves for George Abrams.—Miss Etta Jones of Double Lick has gone to Louisville to stay with her sister, Mrs. Rose.—Frank Sparks passed thru last week on his way to climax.—Jack Mullins has moved from the J. W. Phillips' farm to the James Garrette property in Jackson Hollow.—Prayer meeting at Pleasant Hill every Thursday night.

ROCKFORD

Apr. 15.—W. C. Vias of Saxford Cane, who has been sick, is some better.—Miss Retha McCollum visited Reece Todd Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens visited relatives on Clear Creek Sunday.—Miss Olla Trosper visited Bertie and Bernice Todd Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dalton of Berea visited W. C. Vias Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Retha McCollum and Reece Todd visited Mr. John Trosper Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Waddle visited Mr. John Linville last Saturday night.—Mr. Sobe Croucher sold a cow and two calves to Joe Van for \$35.00.—Miss Virginia Martin visited "daddy and mammy" Todd Sunday.—Mr. J. W. McCollum and daughter, Miss Retha, went to Berea Saturday on business.—Mrs. Annie Linville, who has been visiting relatives at Climax, returned home last week.—Mr. Wm. Linville's family are on the sick list.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTERSVILLE

Apr. 12.—It seems as if March has borrowed temperature from August to pay off in April. We are having regular March weather now.—A great many people have planted their gardens and may have an opportunity to plant a second time if it remains cold many days longer.—Mrs. Jim Nava and Mrs. R. C. Boalin visited Mrs. Geo. Allen last Thursday.—Sheriff Billy Lawson was in this vicinity Friday buying hogs to be shipped in June.—People of Paint Lick are going to have a new dairy. They have commenced work already. Mr. James R. Davies has taken the job of making the foundation. They intend to run with a capacity of 300 milk cows and make the finest butter that is on the market.—Mrs. Paul Rogers is slowly improving. She was burned sometime ago.—Mr. Joe Boalin is out again.—Mrs. Dr. Mayes is sick with La Grippe and tonsillitis.—Joe Wylie has been sick for the last few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Tellie Green of Point Level called on Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clark last Thursday.

JACKSON COUNTY.

KERBY KNOB.

Apr. 14.—We are having very cold weather and hard freezing for the time of year. People think the fruit is all killed. Several of the citizens from this place are attending court at McKee.—Little China Click fell on the cook stove one day last week and was burned very badly.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Williams spent Sunday of last week with Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson.—Myrtle Click spent last week with her uncle, Henry Click and family. She also visited her grandmother, who is sick at R. H. Click's.—Miss Martha Click spent Saturday night of last week with her uncle, John Hale and family of Long Branch.—Mr. M. M. Broughton and Mr. Pigg of Brassfield passed thru here last week on business.—The cold weather has been very disagreeable for young fowls.—John Dean and sisters, Martha, Vena and Valtie visited Mr. James Click and family last Sunday.—Mrs. Aaron Powell has been very ill for a few weeks with La Grippe.—Mr. Curtis Baker has sold his farm to Mr. Aaron Powell but does not give possession till the end of the year.

MIXED AUTHORITY

Federal Judge Says Executive Department Is Going Too Far.

El Paso, Tex., April 15.—In response to letters from the department of state and the department of justice at Washington that the sixty-five sequestration suits involving title to the land in the lower part of the city be postponed in the federal court until the international commission could pass upon the matter, Judge Maxey of the United States district court continued the cases. He took occasion, however, to say that he believed that the executive department at Washington was probably interfering with the jurisdiction of the federal court. Judge Maxey also announced that he would refuse to entertain the plea of certain alleged smugglers who had been arrested in the disputed territory that they were taken on Mexican soil and that the United States officers had no right to arrest them.

MONUMENT TO JOE SMITH

Will Be Erected at Secret Grave of Mormon Prophet.

Lamoni, Ia., April 15.—At the Latter Day Saints' conference here the report of Bishop E. L. Kelley was read showing the financial condition of the church to be satisfactory. A committee was appointed by the body to carry out the purposes for which the Joseph Smith memorial fund was raised. The bones of Joseph and Hiram Smith, who were killed at Carthage, Ill., in 1844, lie in a spot unknown except to a few persons. President Smith stated that the soil in which they were buried is of such a nature that he doubts if any of their bones remain in any but a friable condition, but said it would not be objectionable to him or the family if the church cared to erect a memorial, whether it be over their resting place or elsewhere. An appropriation of \$1,000 was voted for the use of the committee.

HIS SANITY DOUBTED

Convicted Murderer Who Gave Himself Up Is Not Rational.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 15.—Local authorities are in doubt as to whether George W. Bunderick, the convicted murderer of John Schroeder of Gortell, Ga., who surrendered here, is mentally responsible. There is no question as to the correctness of the story related by Bunderick, but he appears not altogether rational. He has a delusion that his brother, who helped him to kill Schroeder, is here in jail with him and is wounded as a result of a fight with detectives. Sheriff Hammel has notified the Georgia authorities of Bunderick's arrest, but has had no response from them.

Lieutenant's Sentence Commuted.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 15.—The sentence of Hugh L. Kirkman, formerly a first lieutenant in the Eighth cavalry, has been commuted so that he will be released June 21, this year. Kirkman was convicted of forgery and embezzlement while serving as an army officer in Manila. His term would expire by good time allowance in October. He is a half-brother of G. W. Kirkman, ex-captain, who is serving a prison sentence.

Despondent Man's Suicide.

Atlanta, Ga., April 15.—The Rev. Mr. Frank Riley, formerly a member of the South Georgia Methodist conference, committed suicide at his home here, locking himself in his room, barricading the door and turning on the gas. Despondency is believed to have been the cause of the act. Recently Mr. Riley has not been active in his profession, but has been soliciting life insurance.

President Commuted Sentence.

Washington, April 15.—Paymaster John Irwin of the navy was tried at Mare Island on charges of neglect of duty, making false returns and embezzlement, has been acquitted of the charge of embezzlement, but found guilty on the other charges. The court sentenced him to dismissal, but the president commuted the sentence to a reduction of fifteen points.

Discrimination Alleged.

Baltimore, Md., April 15.—Argument has been concluded in the trial of the suit of the Pittsford Coal company of West Va. against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company and other corporations, alleging discrimination in the distribution of coal cars to independent mine operators. Judge Morris allowed ten days in which to file briefs.

Police Aid Sought.

New York, April 15.—The police were asked to aid in a search for Walter Campbell Stevens, an attorney, who is supposed to have arrived in this city March 8 from San Francisco, where he broke down physically as a result of his experience during the earthquake. The case was reported by H. P. Stevens, a brother of the missing man.

Gave Husband a "Brain Storm."

Cleveland, O., April 15.—Alexander Neulca, 29 years of age, was shot and killed and Mary Canzo, 25 years old, mortally wounded by John Canzo, the woman's husband, in a boarding house where Canzo is said to have found the couple. Canzo escaped.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.—J. Fred

Betz, Jr., a wealthy brewer, William N. Oliver, an oil merchant, and John W. McEllen, retired, were tossed from an automobile in a collision with a trolley car and severely hurt.

THE GROUND COVERED

The President Has Nothing to Add on Railroad Situation.

Washington, April 2.—President Roosevelt has written a letter to the president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, declining the invitation of that organization to speak at Springfield on the railroad situation.

The president says it would be a waste of time for him to accept the invitation, because he would only repeat what he has already said in public addresses and messages to congress. He makes it clear that he is in favor of government supervision of railroads, believing that it will be beneficial both to the corporations and the public.

He again points out the danger of overcapitalization and expresses the hope that proper laws will be enacted to remedy this evil.

The president declares with emphasis that he is not making war on the railroads, but says that when he asks for a square deal he means a square deal.

Recent developments, he says, have only served to convince him that his previous utterances with reference to railroads and other corporations are correct. He urges that additional power be given the interstate commerce commission, and justifies the new interstate commerce law.

WHITE HOUSE BOGEY

Roosevelt Claims to Have Unearthed Strange Political Plot.

Washington, April 5.—It is said on authority at the White House that there is ample evidence at hand for the claim the president holds that there is a movement afoot to defeat his policies in the next congress and in the next national convention. It is declared that the "Hearst-Harriman-Rockefeller combination" has already a fund of \$5,000,000 with which to carry on its campaign in opposition to the president. It was further authoritatively said:

"They are gathering up the loose ends, but the movement will flatten out. It is apparent in Ohio and Pennsylvania; in fact it extends across the entire continent. The scheme was thoroughly divulged at a recent dinner and reached the White House through a friend of the president. The scheme of the people behind the movement is to buy newspapers, public men and others who may assist the opponents of the president in their work."

INDIANA MAN HONORED

State Department Pushing Charles Denby Right Along.

Washington, April 8.—It has practically been decided that Charles Denby of Evansville, now chief clerk of the state department, shall be appointed consul general to Shanghai, China. Mr. Denby spent many years in China while his father was minister to that country, and is looked upon as the best posted man in the state department on affairs in the far East. His present position pays \$3,500 a year. The consul generalship will pay \$8,000.

"Uncle Joe" Home Again.

New York, April 8.—Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, has arrived on the steamer Bluecher after a month's pleasure jaunt to the West Indies, Venezuela and Panama. With several other congressmen Speaker Cannon has been the guest of Congressman W. B. McKinley of Illinois. The party stopped at all the important points in the West Indies and Venezuela. They spent a few days looking over the work on the Panama canal, and all seemed pleased with what they saw there.

Young Guatemalan's Bloody Deed.

Mexico City, April 8.—Ex-President Jose Lizandro Barrillas of Guatemala was assassinated in this city last night at 8 o'clock by a young Guatemalan named Cabria, eighteen years old. Ex-President Barrillas was generally considered as strongly opposed to the present government of Guatemala. He was sixty-two years old and was a strong possibility for the next presidency of the country.

Tracing the Van Dykes.

Rome, April 5.—There has been issued a ministerial decree that one of the Van Dyke paintings remaining at Genoa is the property of the state. This canvas is a life-size portrait of a lady and is very valuable. In the meanwhile efforts are being made to trace the other Van Dykes supposed to have been bought by J. P. Morgan.

Long Struggle for a Jury.

San Francisco, April 2.—The trial of Abraham Ruef on extortion charges began in Judge Dunne's department of the superior court at 10 o'clock this morning. It is estimated by counsel that ten days or even two weeks will be taken in getting a jury.

Fixing for a Boy.

Madrid, April 5.—The government has decreed that in the event of Queen Victoria giving birth to a son he shall bear the title of Prince of the Asturias, the title given to the heir to the Spanish throne and first assumed in 1388.

Differences Finally Adjusted.

Chicago, April 5.—The differences between the Western railroads and the members of the Order of Railway Conductors and of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have been finally adjusted.

New York, April 5.—Harry K. Thaw was declared sane by the unanimous report of the commission in lunacy appointed to inquire into his present mental condition.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It does not contain an atom of phosphoric acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid), unhealthy substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

Through Thick and Thin.

If monarchs have often permitted themselves the indulgence of making puns the fact has not been recorded in the pages of history. One pun, however, is assigned to King Frederick William IV. of Prussia.

It is said that on the occasion of a court ball he was standing near the middle of the dance hall in conversation with an exceedingly thin ambassador. In the haste and excitement of a fiery gallop a lieutenant of the hussars danced, with his partner, between the monarch and the person whom he was addressing, and then, seeing what he had done, he began to stammer abject apologies and explanations.

"Oh, that was nothing," replied the king, with a hearty laugh. "A hussar must go without fear through thick and thin."

A whimsical glance from his own portly figure to that of the slender ambassador accompanied this answer, and the hussar felt himself not only pardoned, but invited to share in the king's laugh.

Serving Fish.

Fish is dainty food. Practice is needed in serving it. Lightness of touch and dexterity of management are necessary to keep the delicate flakes intact. It requires some skill to rip the skin and lay it back and sever the head and tail with neatness and dispatch. These three articles must never leave the platter. They belong to the cat. The choicest morsel of any white fish is the cheek. It is not good form to cut through a fish. Begin at the tail and throw aside the skin. Begin at the head to serve, cutting to the backbone. When the meat on that side is helped turn the fish and help the other side in the same way. If there is roe a part should be served each person. Boiling is the nicest way to cook and the easiest way to serve fish. Dress the edge of the platter with hard egg and sliced lemon, tomato and beets.

An Ivory Mat.

Many people have never even heard of such a thing, and it is not to be wondered at, for these mats are exceedingly rare, and it is said by those who know that only three of these beautiful curiosities exist in the whole world. The one we now write about is the largest one made. It measures 8 by 4 feet and, though made in a small hill state in the north of India, has an almost Greek design for its border. It was only used on state occasions, when the rajah sat on it to sign important documents. The original cost of the mat is fabulous, for 4,400 pounds of ivory were used in its manufacture. The finest strips of ivory must have been taken off the tusks, as the mat is as flexible as a woven stuff and beautifully fine.—London Graphic.

Sea Water and Colds.

The delusion that sea water does not give cold is accountable for much harm. A chill may be caught by wetting from sea water as quickly as by wetting from any other water. There is a certain stimulation to the skin from salt, no doubt, but that does not prevent chills from indiscriminate exposure to wetting by salt water, and chills are fertile causes of illness. Chill to the lower part of the body is always dangerous to any one. It is much more so to a child than to a grown person, though many people seem to think the reverse is the case.

Sandy's Warning.

A volunteer sham fight took place in England. During the retreat a Scotch volunteer in scrambling through some bushes stuck fast in a hedge. One of the advancing foe, seeing the situation, for a joke, came toward the unfortunate volunteer at full charge, with his bayonet fixed and a ferocious look on his face. The poor fellow in the hedge, seeing the threatening aspect of affairs, bawled out at the top of his voice: "Haud on, you idiot! Dinna you ken it's only in fun?"

Mother Livesey's Well.

In the grounds of Livesey Hall, near Blackburn, there is a spring called "Mother Livesey's well." The curious thing about this well is that the water only flows during nine months of the year and is quite dry during the other three months—June, July and August—however wet the weather may be. The water always commences to flow on the same date each year, and never freezes even during the hardest frost.—Leeds (England) News.

WHISKY LABELS

Attorney General Bonaparte Settles Long Disputed Question.

Washington, April 11.—The long expected opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte concerning the proper labeling of whisky under the pure food law, approved June 30, 1906, was made public today. It declares that straight whisky must be labeled as such; a mixture of two or more straight whiskies will be labeled blended whisky or whiskies; a mixture of straight whisky and ethyl alcohol, provided that there is a sufficient amount of straight whisky to make it genuinely a "mixture" will be labeled as compound of, or compounded with, pure grain distillate. Imitation whisky will be labeled as such.

The annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution is in session at Washington.

Costly Blaze at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., April 13.—Fire destroyed the piano and music store of the Smith & Nixon company in Fourth street, near Walnut. The loss to the building and contents is about \$100,000. A number of persons living on the upper floors of the building were rescued by the firemen.

Charged With Conspiracy.

New York, April 8.—Michael Tandlich, a restaurant proprietor, and Stanley Bagg, a private detective, were arraigned on \$5,000 bail each for further examination, charged with conspiracy in connection with peonage cases and attempting to bribe government officers.

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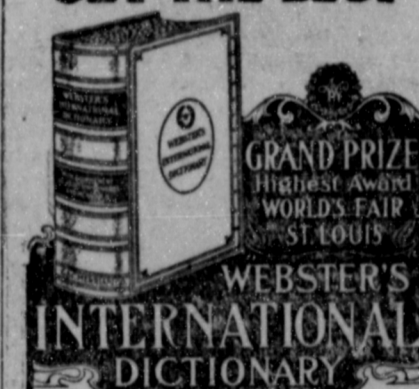
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